The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIV., No. 19. Whole No. 629.} NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1902. {Price per Copy, 10c.

Wm. Rullkoetter 1902

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

General Smith and his Orders 629
Cartoons: Results of the Philippine "Atrocities" at Washington . . 630
A Polish View of American "Barbarity" 630
Naval Officers Jailed in Venice . . . 631
Oleomargarine 631
Effect of the Ship Merger on the Cartoonists 631
Mr. Cleveland as a Serene Duck Hunter 632
Cartoons: Beneficiaries of the Beef Boom 632
President-Elect Palma in Cuba . . . 633
Cuban Sugar and the Trust 633
Passage of the Chinese Exclusion Law . 634
The Return of the "Rustler" . . . 635
Topics in Brief 635

LETTERS AND ART:

Does a College Education Educate? . . 636
Portraits: Editors of Current Periodicals.—VIII. 636
The Detective in Fiction 637
A Question of Literary Ethics 638
Elbert Hubbard and his Critics . . . 638
The Book Barometer 639
Influence of the Librarian upon Public Reading 640
Notes 640

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Lessons in Heredity from the Bees . . 641
Is there a "Nascent State"? 641
Laying Railroad Tracks by Machinery . 642
The Easy Production of Low Temperatures 642
The Manufacture and Uses of Gelatin . 643
Deaths from Illuminating Gas . . . 644
Electrical "Feelers" for Ships . . . 644
Invisible Microbes 644
Science Brevities 644

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A Plea for an American Passion Play . 645
Is Too Much Money Spent on Church Steeples? 646
The Pope and Freemasonry 646
The Religious Crisis in Hawaii . . . 647
Is Presbyterianism Declining? . . . 648
Religious Notes 648

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Philippine Revelations in Foreign Eyes 649
Assassination of a Russian Statesman . 649
The Next Step in Belgium 650
Vatican and Voters in Italy 651
Pictorial Views of Asian Affairs . . . 651
Sudden German Friendliness for England 652

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY:

Mr. Phillips's Latest Drama 653
A Meringue of Honey, Dew, and Attic Salt 653
Northern Hero, Southern Heroine . . 653
A Philosopher on an Island 654
Data of History 654
More Tales of Wild Animals 654
Still Another Historical Novel 654

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 656
Current Poetry 656
Personals 658
Coming Events 659
Current Events 659
Chess 661

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.

OF AMERICA

$1,200,000

of the $6,650,000 total Capital Stock of MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO. of America is hereby offered at 65, par value 100

The above is the only public issue that will be made, and shares will be allotted in the order applications are received, but the right is reserved to allot or reject any subscription in whole or in part.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO ADVANCE THE PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Payments are to be made: $10 per share to accompany application, to be returned if shares are not allotted. $55 per share on allotment, when certificates will be issued by the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

G. MARCONI, Inventor of the Marconi System.
JOHN W. GRIGGS, Ex-Attorney-General of the U. S.
SAMUEL INSULL, President of the Chicago Edison Co.
COMMANDER J. D. J. KELLEY, Commander U. S. Navy.
EUGENE H. LEWIS, of Eaton & Lewis, Lawyers.
H. H. McCLURE, of the S. S. McClure Co.
JOHN J. McCOOK, of Alexander & Green, Lawyers.
WYLLYS ROSSITER BETTS.
FRED'K H. BETTS, Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, Lawyers.
E. ROLLINS MORSE, E. Rollins Morse & Bro., Bankers.
CYRUS SWEN SEDGWICK, Treasurer of the Hall Signal Co.
LOYAL L. SMITH.
SPENCER TRASK, of Spencer Trask & Co., Bankers.

This company has been organized to control the Marconi System of wireless telegraphy and all inventions and patents relating thereto in the United States of America and Cuba and Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Alaska, the Aleutian Islands and all ships under the American flag.

E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO., Bankers
6 Wall Street, NEW YORK 43 State Street, BOSTON

The Present Status of the Marconi System

It is the dominant and only practical system, not only because of its merits, but because of its patented rights and its position.

It is already established upon a practical and commercial footing throughout the world.

After severe and unfriendly tests by powerful interests intending to evade and defeat its claims and to find means to do without its use, it has been accepted by them.

It has been adopted by the British Admiralty and is being rapidly installed upon all the vessels of the British Navy.

It has been adopted and is being installed by the Italian Government and Navy.

It has been adopted by Lloyds for exclusive use in all its stations scattered throughout all the navigable waters and coasts of the entire world. This is under a contract for its exclusive use for a period of at least fourteen years. It is therefore impossible for any other alleged system to become similarly established.

Arrangements have been made for the installation of the Marconi system upon nearly all of the transatlantic passenger lines, including the North German Lloyd, and a considerable number of these ships have been already equipped.

The Marconi system has been established and is in successful operation at more than forty land stations, and this number is being rapidly increased.

Messages have been transmitted across a distance of over 1,500 miles of ocean.

More than 8,000 words have been transmitted from one ship during a period of a few hours' duration.

Receipts from messages have been taken on a single voyage during about two days' operating time amounting to $300.

Secret communications which have not in any case been intercepted or interfered with are regularly transmitted between the Marconi Stations.

Marconi messsages can be transmitted at a speed of 22 words per minute.

Several messages can be transmitted at the same time from one Marconi station to another especially selected for their receipt.

The cost of the plant for the transmission of Marconi Messages is infinitesimal in comparison with the cost of plant of any other method of communication.

Overland communication can be maintained at all times with a moving base, such as a motor car, a railway train, or other object. This is very important in military operations.

It is feasible to establish lines of communication by the Marconi system impossible or unprofitable by cable by reason of coastwise conditions, destructive elements in the waters, none of which considerations affect transmission by the Marconi system.

The Marconi System is Endorsed by the World's Greatest Scientists

Signor Marconi's work has been endorsed by the leading scientists of the world: LORD KELVIN, GRAHAM BELL, PROFESSOR FLEMING, C. P. STEINMETZ, of the General Electric Co., PROF. PUPIN, EDISON, ELIHU THOMPSON, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers

The rapid progress which has recently been made in the development of wireless telegraphy by Mr. Marconi is well known and the demonstrated profits in its operation now afford the basis of a substantial commercial enterprise. **The Corporation formed in England to acquire and operate the said rights is carrying on a successful business and the £1 shares are now selling at about £3½ on the market.**

The American Company has acquired all the rights for the use of the entire system for the United States and all its dependencies and waters.

This Company has also purchased all rights to the inventions of Prof. Pupin, of Columbia University, covering the tuning of electric circuits and receiving instruments as applied to wireless telegraphy. The purchase of these inventions, in addition to the inventions of Marconi, makes the position of the Company practically impregnable, giving it control of the general proposition of Wireless Telegraphy as well as of the fundamental system of tuning instruments. NEITHER OF THESE ARTS CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY PRACTISED WITHOUT INFRINGING THIS COMPANY'S RIGHTS.

Basing the estimates of the immediate earnings of the American Company upon the experience of the English Company, it is considered conservative to assume that **profits equal reasonable dividends will be earned from the beginning,** and practically within immediate realization as soon as the necessary equipment can be provided, and that the natural growth only in the introduction and use of the system **will rapidly increase the profits.** These earnings come from communications between ships at sea and between ships and shores, and the English Company has arrangements with a number of transatlantic liners, both English and foreign.

The English Company finds in practice that a profit of about £35 per voyage is realized by these vessels, and which would be equal to about $3,000 per ship per annum. This profit is realized by the ships now using the old equipment, capable of communicating within only about 150 miles of the shore, thus limiting the use of the equipment to a small part of the voyage only. It is obvious that these earnings will be very much increased after the installation of the new equipment, capable of communicating with the shore at all times during the voyage, and $5,000 per ship per annum is considered a conservative estimate of the increased earnings.

Assuming only 50 out of the numerous Transatlantic Passenger Vessels operating between American and European ports to be equipped with the Marconi system would at this rate show a revenue of about $500,000 per annum, and assuming that one-half of this would belong to the American Company, would show earnings sufficient in itself to pay a reasonable dividend, to say nothing of revenue from smaller craft.

The use of the system by persons aboard ship and ashore is rapidly growing, and there is no doubt that this use will continue to increase with great rapidity, and so as to cover daily news reports upon all passenger vessels, stock-exchange quotations and orders, and private and business communications, both to and from ship and shore. When it is fully realized by the public and the business world that these communications can be reliably made, the use of the system will very quickly become established, and a slight increase in the volume of this business alone will afford good dividends.

A substantial revenue should also be realized from freighting vessels, both transatlantic and along the coast, and from all such an annual rental can be obtained. The number of such vessels is very great, and the revenue from this source should be an important item.

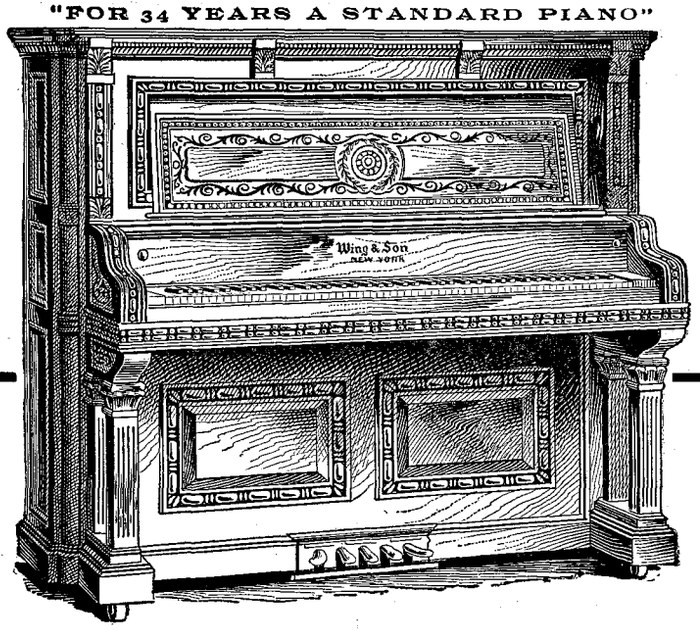
The receipts from transatlantic messages should amount to a very large sum. The speed capacity of transmission has proved to be about 22 words per minute. The average speed of the ordinary cable instruments is about 20 words per minute. With the improved Marconi instruments a working average of 20 words is considered conservative.

Estimating the receipts from only one of a series of two such Marconi stations, Mr. Marconi points out that, working at half their capacity in speed transmission and operating one-half the time and at half the present cable rates per word, the receipts would amount to over a million dollars per annum. Naturally there will be several such series of stations.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"FOR 34 YEARS A STANDARD PIANO"



A WING STYLE. 45 OTHER STYLES TO SELECT FROM

THE WING PIANO

You Need this Book If you intend to buy a piano. A book—not a catalogue—that gives you all the information possessed by experts. It makes the selection of a piano easy. If read carefully, it will make you a judge of tone, action, workmanship, and finish; will tell you how to know good from bad. It describes the materials used; gives pictures of all the different parts, and tells how they should be made and put together. It is the only book of its kind ever published. It contains 116 large pages, and is named **"The Book of Complete Information about Pianos."** We send it free to any one wishing to buy a piano. Write for it.

Save from $100 to $200. We make the WING PIANO and sell it ourselves. It goes direct from our factory to your home. We do not employ any agents or salesmen. When you buy the WING PIANO you pay the actual cost of construction and our small wholesale profit. This profit is small because we sell thousands of pianos yearly. Most retail stores sell no more than twelve to twenty pianos yearly, and must charge from $160 to $200 profit on each. They can't help it.

Sent on Trial. **We Pay Freight. No Money in Advance.** We will send any WING PIANO to any part of the United States on trial. We pay freight in advance and do not ask for any advance payment or deposit. If the piano is not satisfactory *after twenty days' trial in your home, we take it back entirely at our expense.* You pay us nothing unless you keep the piano. There is absolutely no risk or expense to you.
Old instruments taken in exchange. **Easy Monthly Payments.**

Instrumental Attachment. A special feature of the WING PIANO: It imitates perfectly the tones of the mandolin, guitar, harp, zither, and banjo. Music written for these instruments, with and without piano accompaniment, can be played just as perfectly by a single player on the piano as though rendered by an entire orchestra. The original instrumental attachment has been patented by us, and it cannot be had in any other piano, although there are several imitations of it.

IN 34 YEARS 33,000 PIANOS

WING ORGANS are just as carefully made as WING PIANOS. They have a sweet, powerful, lasting tone, easy action, very handsome appearance, need no tuning. Wing Organs are sold direct from the factory, sent on trial; are sold on easy monthly payments. For catalogue and prices write to

WING & SON, 166-168 East 12th St., New York. 1868—34th Year—1902

TOURS

Italy, SPAIN, Greece
visited by small party (probably less than 8) with cultured and experienced conductor. Combines with other tours to all parts of Europe.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, ITHACA, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE TRIP ABROAD
120 days. Great Britain and Continent. Direct to London, returning Mediterranean Route via Gibraltar. All lake countries visited. Many coaching trips. *Select Private Party.*
Exceptional opportunity for young ladies, families, artists, etc. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. F. E. KRAFT, 65 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, The Rhine, Germany, Austria,
EUROPE, $415
Italy, Switzerland, France. All expenses. First class Steamer and hotels. Address Rev. S. W. Naylor, Madison, N. J.

EUROPE and ORIENT
21st year. Limited Parties. Unexcelled arrangements. Terms reasonable. Organized and conducted by
Dr. & MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid **35c**
Latest and correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Not obtainable elsewhere at twice the price. Booklet **"CARD STYLE" FREE!** Agents wanted. Also **business and professional** cards. **WEDDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, Etc.**
E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 10, ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER—Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment. Address BOOKS, 141 Herald 23d St., New York.

CAPE COD **SPEND THE SUMMER at SANTUIT HOTEL**
COTUIT, MASS. Delightful climate. Golf, boating, bathing, fishing.

LITTLE BOOK ABOUT TRAVEL FREE
to those who will visit Europe this summer. Contains valuable suggestions. **Irving McColl,** 1301 Presbyterian Bldg, N.Y. City

EDUCATIONAL

THE WESTERN,
A COLLEGE AND SEMINARY FOR WOMEN
OXFORD, OHIO.
Beautiful and healthful location, one hour from Cincinnati, on Monon and Vandalia Express routes. Full Classical courses and many electives; Large Faculty and non-resident lecturers. Campus of 65 acres; and Special attention to physical culture. Forty-seventh year began Sept. 11, 1901. Number limited. Address
LEILA S. McKEE, Ph.D., *President.*

CARNAD WRITING
The demand for ad writers is far greater than the supply. The scarcity keeps salaries high. As a clerical drudge, you are wasting your time. We teach you by mail and fit you in three months to enter this youngest and best paying of the professions. Send for free prospectus. Dept. S.
Chicago College of Advertising, 610 Isabella Bldg., - Chicago.

Summer Law School
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
In Virginia mountains. 33d Summer. July 1 to September 1, 1902. By the Law Faculty. Helpful to beginners; to candidates for the bar; and to practitioners who have lacked systematic instruction. For catalogue, address
R. C. MINOR, Secretary, Charlottesville, Va.

The Worcester Polytechnic Institute
EDMUND A. ENGLER, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
Mechanical, Civil, Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. Extensive Laboratories. Catalogue showing positions filled by graduates, **mailed free. Expenses low. 35th year.** Address
J. K. MARSHALL, Registrar, Worcester, Mass.

STAMMER
Our 200-page book "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering" sent Free to any address. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage.
LEWIS STAMMERING SCHOOL, 96 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

SCHERMERHORN Teachers' AGENCY.
Teachers—Schools—Tutors—Governess—Property.
Tel. 4658-18th. **JOHN C. ROCKWELL, Mgr., 3 E. 14 St. New York City.** 1855-1902.

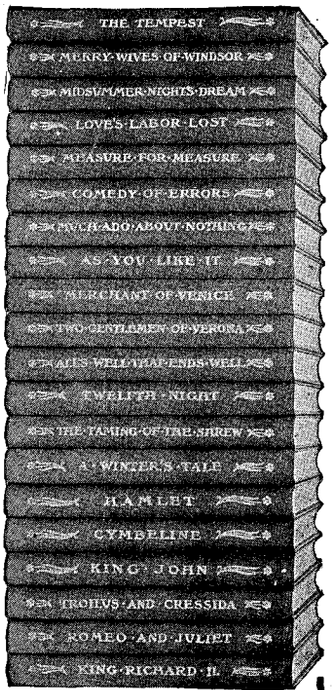
THE
New England Sanitarium
SOUTH LANCASTER, MASS.
The Eastern Branch of the world-renowned
Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium,
is a place where invalids are carefully trained into health by the aid of systematic regimen, scientific hydrotherapy, massage, electricity, prescribed dietary, and other rational means.
Special facilities for diagnosis and treatment of stomach disorders. All of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Foods are included in its menus. Every want of the invalid is anticipated in the equipment of this carefully appointed institution.
For Descriptive Catalogue address as above, or
C. C. NICOLA. M.D., Supt.

The magnificent through train service maintained by the
"BIG FOUR"
in connection with New York Central, Boston and Albany and other roads includes Buffet-Parlor, Cafe-Library, Dining, and Observation Cars, and Pullman Sleepers. **Write for folders**
Warren J. Lynch, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt. **W. P. Deppe,** Asst. Gen'l P. & T. A.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Booklovers' Shakespeare



WE HAVE now in press a new edition of Shakespeare, in forty dainty volumes. It is appropriately called **The Booklovers' Edition.** The volumes are light and easy to handle. There is a play complete in each volume, with Notes, Glossaries, Critical Comments and Prefaces. This is not a cheaply-printed, trashy edition. The printing has been done from new plates (large, clear type) on superior white paper. The edition is beautifully illustrated and bound in English cloth and half leather. The Booklovers' Edition is the same as our widely advertised International Edition, except it is in forty instead of thirteen volumes. It contains the same text, Notes and helps to the reader as the International Edition.

A limited number of sets have been reserved for introductory distribution. On these sets we expect to make very little profit, but we hope through them to make the edition known. At the introductory prices this edition in forty volumes is probably the best offer ever made on a first-class copyrighted publication.

Complete in Forty Volumes

The sets are in forty volumes. Shakespeare's Works—everything he wrote—are given complete, including the **Sonnets and Poems.** This edition reproduces the Cambridge text, which has been for forty years the standard text of Shakespeare. To this text have been added **Prefaces; Critical Comments** taken from the works of great Shakespearean scholars; **Glossaries** following each play and defining every difficult word; **Explanatory** and **Critical Notes,** which make clear every obscure passage. There are over **400 illustrations,** many of them being rare wood-cuts of Shakespeare's time. Each volume contains a frontispiece printed in six to twelve colors. Included with the set is a complete **Life of Shakespeare,** giving the facts actually known about him, by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with estimates of Shakespeare's genius by Walter Bagehot, Leslie Stephen, and Thomas Spencer Baynes.

The volumes are 7½ x 5½ inches in size, and are bound in handsome cloth or half-leather binding.

In addition to the plays we send free with each set a complete **Index of Shakespeare's Works,** by means of which the reader can find any desired passage. No Commentary can be bought for less than $6.00, and this volume is worth more to the reader than a Commentary. We will also **give a plan for the study of each play,** with Study Questions. No other full and systematic Plan of Study for all the plays can be bought for less than $4.00.

An Unusual Bargain

Upon receipt of the coupon, signed by you, we will send you for examination a complete set of forty volumes. If you are pleased with it send us **$1.00 within five days** and **$2.00 a month thereafter** for ten months, if cloth is ordered. If you desire the half-leather binding there will be two more monthly payments. These special low prices are about one-third the regular prices, and this offer may be withdrawn at any time. After examination of the books if you are not satisfied with them you may return the set to us **at our expense.** Those who appreciate good books should not let this opportunity pass. It places within your reach a **complete Shakespearean library at less cost than a series of popular novels.**

The University Society
78 Fifth Avenue, New York

The University Society
78 Fifth Avenue
New York

Please send me on approval, prepaid, a set of **The Booklovers' Shakespeare,** in cloth. If satisfactory I agree to pay $1 *within 5 days* and $2 per month thereafter for 10 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return them within 5 days.

Name.....

Street.....

L. D. 5-10 *City*.....

In ordering half-leather change 10 months to 12 months.

One Dollars Worth of Music Free

If there is a piano in your home, we will send you without charge **seven splendid musical compositions,** two vocal and five instrumental. Three of these selections are copyrighted and cannot be bought in any music store **for less than $1.00.** With them we will send four portraits of great composers and four large reproductions of famous paintings of musical subjects.

Why We Make this Offer

We make this offer to reliable men and women to enable us to send information regarding our **Library of the World's Best Music,** which is absolutely the best collection of vocal and instrumental music ever published. It contains more music, more illustrations, and more biographies of composers than any other. It is for general home use and enjoyment, as well as for students. The brief letter given below, from the Associate Editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal,* shows what representative people think of this collection of music.

I have seldom seen anything so fine or so well worth having in one's home. I linger over the volumes with peculiar pleasure, and have no hesitation in saying that you have made a collection of great value, both in the musical selections and in the biographical and art features, which give the work unique interest.—MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Send your name and address, and ten cents in stamps to pay for postage and wrapping. Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY (Dept. D)
78 Fifth Avenue, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXIV., NO. 19 NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 629

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

VACATION NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desiring to receive THE LITERARY DIGEST at their vacation addresses will oblige us and save themselves annoyance by complying very carefully with the suggestion made in the third paragraph above concerning "post-office address." Send notice at least two weeks in advance, stating the date when the change is to go into effect. Similar notice should be given when subscribers are returning to their permanent addresses.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL SMITH AND HIS ORDERS.

"IF General Smith's ears are not red-hot these days," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "there is nothing in the old saying." Nearly every paper in the country contains more or less extended remarks, with the general for a text, and most of them condemn him roundly. All this comment is the result of a brief despatch from Manila, saying that in the court-martial of General Smith on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, "Col. Charles A. Woodruff, counsel for the defense, said he desired to simplify the proceedings. He was willing to admit that General Smith gave instructions to Major Waller to kill and burn and make Samar a howling wilderness; that he wanted everybody killed who was capable of bearing arms, and that he did specify all boys over ten years of age, as the Samar boys of that age were equally as dangerous as their elders."

Journals of every political stripe and geographical location seem to unite in condemning the author of these orders. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks: "Herod was more merciful. He killed only the children, leaving the parents to live. Under General Smith's order the parents were to be killed, leaving the children to die." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) has learned that General Smith is commonly known in the army as "Hell-Roaring Jake," and it now regularly refers to him by that title; the New York *American and Journal* (Dem.) calls him a "bloody-minded and red-handed slaughterer," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says: "It is almost incredible that an American officer of any rank could have issued an order so shameful, inhuman, and barbarous, and it calls for instant rebuke, repudiation, and condemnation. We say this before hearing or considering his defense, for no defense can excuse such an order of ruthless and indiscriminate destruction." "This case will blacken the record of the American army and the history of the American people for all eternity," declares the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) regards it as "shocking beyond expression." "The civilized people of the United States can contemplate such proceedings only with feelings of horror," thinks the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) believes that the General's "instant dismissal from the service he has disgraced by the Government he has disobeyed will be an inadequate atonement for the dishonor he has brought upon the American name." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) observes: "If we are to benevolently assimilate the Filipinos by such methods, we should frankly so state, and drop our canting hypocrisy about having to wage war on these people for their own betterment."

It is said that General Smith bases his defense on General Order 100, issued to the army during the Civil War, but that fact does not carry much weight with the Southern press. "He might also add a few precedents from Nero's code," remarks the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), published in a city on the route of General Sherman's devastating march to the sea, and where he made his famous remark as to what war is. General Smith's friends and critics both quote from General Order 100 in support of their contentions. Here are a few paragraphs from it bearing on the present case:

"Men who take up arms against one another in public war do not cease on this account to be moral beings responsible to one another and to God.

"The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations of which it is a branch. Yet civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage.

"Retaliation will, therefore, never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably; that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution.

"Unjust or inconsiderate retaliation removes the belligerents farther and farther from the mitigating rules of regular war, and by rapid steps leads them nearer to the internecine wars of savages.

"The more vigorously wars are pursued the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief."

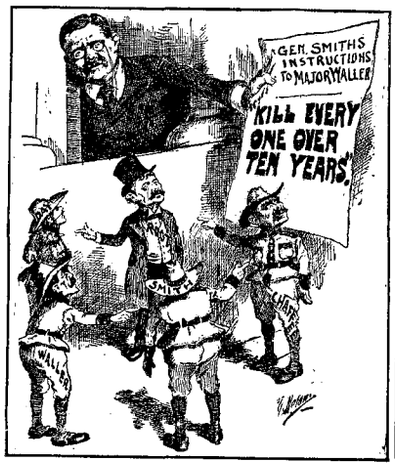
A defense, not specifically of General Smith's orders, but of the general conduct of the soldiers, appears in the New York *Sun* (Rep.), and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). Says the former paper:

"Well, suppose that the native barbarities have, in some cases, moved our soldiers to transgress the line of gentleness desirable for ordinary warfare? We are confident that, in view of the provocation received and the peculiar nature of the task to be performed, the transgressions have been extremely slight. And at the worst, they have been few. But nothing of what has been reported, admitting it all to be true, has any practical bearing upon the question of American supremacy in the Philippines, its present and its future."

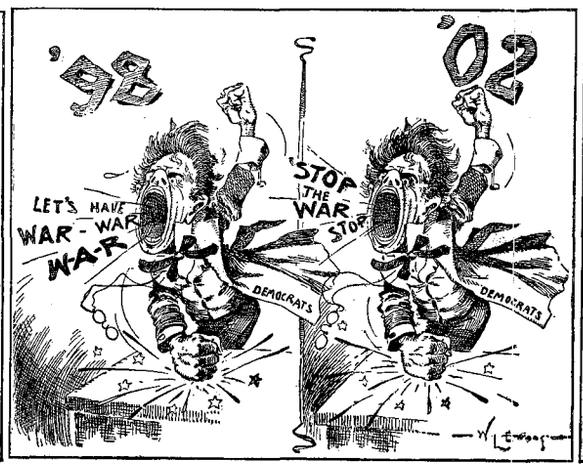
The Globe-Democrat says:

"American soldiers in the Philippines have performed a great work under trying circumstances with devoted patriotism and courage. No intelligent man acquainted with their past and present history believes that they have been other than generous

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

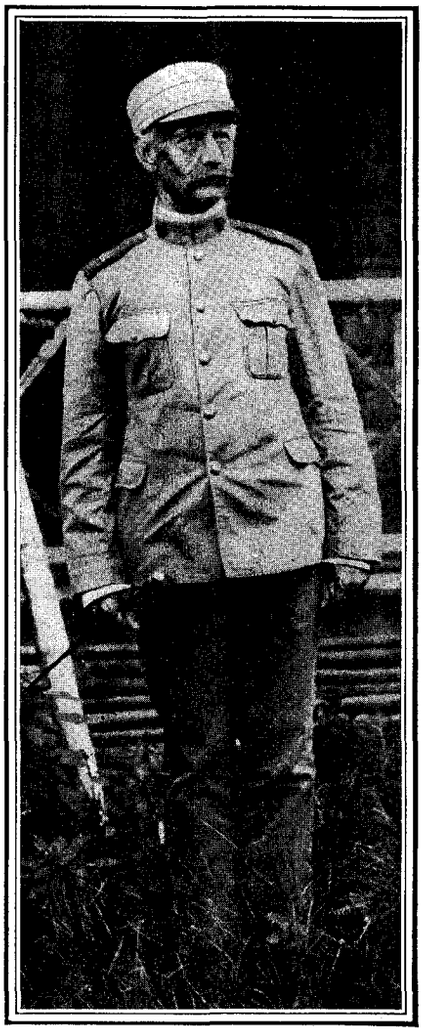


THEN AND NOW.
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

RATHER ONE-SIDED.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

RESULTS OF THE PHILIPPINE "ATROCITIES" AT WASHINGTON.

and considerate, as far as possible, toward the enemy. Since organized Filipino armies were driven from the field the greatest danger has been from pretended amigo officials. In Samar a native installed by our own military authorities as mayor betrayed his trust and caused the massacre of over forty men of the Ninth Infantry. Maddened with this success, the native bolomen swarmed everywhere in the island and there were several other massacres of our troops. It is said that the officers sent to command in Samar under these circumstances, and others in islands similarly disturbed, are to be court-martialed. What were they sent there for? Was it to try moral suasion on the infuriated bolomen who were massacring our soldiers daily and confident of exterminating them all? How much of this new policy of court-martial is due to the venom of copperheads and the tittle-tattle of shirks? It is strange, indeed, if American soldiers are to be called to the field to fight savages without hurting them."



BRIG.-GEN. JACOB H. SMITH.

An article from General Smith's own pen, describing conditions in Samar and his attitude toward them, appeared in the Manila *Critic* on Feburary 1. He says in part:

"The inhabitants were masters of the situation, and the little control by the volunteers and later few stations of the army on the coast amounted to nothing, as they had been treated by both officers and men with such kindness as would be proper to civilized moral people. Instead of placating these savages, it only gave them the idea of weakness and nonsense on the part of the agents of the United States. I found the troops scattered over an immense territory, and with only the coast towns garrisoned and by barely sufficient numbers of soldiers to protect themselves from the raids of the mountain hordes. Little or nothing had been done owing to a feeling of security and confidence which had been engendered by officers who loved the 'Little Brown Brother' and imagined the natives were angels and only needed wings to make them perfect. Guard duty was almost entirely neglected; the soldiers mixed freely with the inhabitants; officers preached all kinds of good words to them, and, no matter how far from their barracks the soldiers were obliged to go for meals, no guns were carried, and a general do-as-you-please was the order of the day. The only pack-train on the island of Samar had been neglected and was worthless for this reason. The steam-launches had not been inspected, and had been allowed to deteriorate from lack of care and attention. The first thing to be done was for me to see the troops and learn all about the localities of the stations; and in company with Lieutenant Conger, A.D.C. to General Hughes, and my own aide, Lieutenant Shields, the posts were visited and officers instructed in the work before them.

"It did not take long before it was quite patent to any observer that only the 'fire-and-sword' policy could succeed in bringing these people to understand that they must come under the absolute and complete control of the United States. The inhabitants are all our enemies, and those who live near our garrisons do so only to give assistance to the armed ones in the mountains. And it seems almost impossible to impress this fact upon our officers and soldiers who have the love for the 'Little Brown Brothers' engrafted in their natures. None of the natives have any love for the Americans, but rather secret hate in their souls for anything pertaining to the United States, save food. They obey the wishes, orders, and requirements of Lukban through fear, a feeling which we must instil into them by making 'War Hell.' The word 'amigo' is used by them only to deceive the officers and soldiers—the 'white flag' an emblem of treachery. It is a fair rule to go by that the first stories of the Samarite are lies, and the truth only to be obtained when it is to his interest to gain the confidence of an officer or soldier in order to betray this confidence at the first opportunity."

A Polish View of American "Barbarity."—In the opinion of the *Zgoda* (Chicago), the newspapers are raising too much hue and cry over the tortures of the Filipinos by a few American officers. It says:

"Every war has its ugly sides, and in every army there are a certain number of soulless tyrants who abuse their authority and power. History shows that this disgraceful element is least numerous in the American army. Let us only imagine what would be done in the Philippines if Russians, Germans, or even Spaniards were carrying on war there. The guilty will be judged and punished, while the good which the United States has already

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

done in the islands and which it will yet do, will live for ages. The United States introduced in those islands equality of men before the law, liberty of conscience, of speech, and of the press, and gave the islands a liberal, local autonomy, and in order that the Filipinos might develop and progress, the United States immediately opened numerous schools and sent a whole army of male and female teachers there. In view of these benefactions, the abuses of a few brutal officers, however horrible and sad, vanish completely, and there is no necessity of weeping tears over the lot of the whole Philippine nation, which is experiencing no injustice."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NAVAL OFFICERS JAILED IN VENICE.

THE King of Italy's prompt pardon of the three naval officers and one marine of the United States navy, who were arrested on April 25, in Venice, charged with disorderly conduct, recalls to many American papers the difficulty that Italy has experienced in getting satisfaction for the lynchings of Italians in this country. It seems that the naval officers and marines had misconducted themselves on days previous to the twenty-fifth, but on that night the officers visited several of the cafés, upsetting chairs and tables and interfering with civilians. The police interfered, but the sailors resisted and showed fight. When arrested, they gave fictitious names and addresses.

The King's generosity, says the New York *Tribune*, "will produce a grateful impression in this country, especially in consideration of the fact that Italians have more than once felt that they had some cause of complaint against us." The Philadelphia *Record* says:

"The convicted men have paid the penalty demanded by the law of Italy which they set at defiance; they have undergone degrading imprisonment, and the punishment has not been lessened in disgracefulness in consequence of the abbreviation of the period of incarceration through royal favor and out of consideration for the American Government. But in so conducting themselves as to come within reach of the penal statutes of a foreign country whose hospitality they were enjoying, the officers in question have also committed an offense against the United States; and this has not yet been atoned."

The comparatively heavy sentences (three and four months) imposed upon the men caused many American papers to believe that the lynching of eleven Italians by a New Orleans mob in 1891, and the lynching of five more at Tallulah, La., in 1899, had caused some prejudice against the United States, and that this incident was seized upon by the Italian Government as an opportunity for retaliation. The *Tribuna* (Rome), as reported by cable, says that the condemnation of the officers was perfectly legal and correct, and adds: "We hope the painful incident will not disturb our good relations with the United States." The *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome) takes the affair lightly and says that it was due to too many good glasses of wine. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* thinks that "the authorities at Rome, however, are too enlightened, and too desirous to maintain friendly relations with the United States, to permit their attitude in the present case to be influenced by the memory of these past grievances." The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"The offense does not appear to have been of an aggravated nature, and in this city would have been punished in a recorder's court by a sentence not greater than a fine of ten or twenty dollars. In Italy, however, where there is a very bitter feeling against the American people, on account of the lynching by them of a lot of brigands, assassins, and smugglers deported to this country, the opportunity of retaliation on officers of the United States Government was doubtless eagerly seized upon and utilized to get even with the hated Americans.

"The universal experience of citizens of the United States in continental Europe is that they are the subjects of a widespread prejudice, and in all probability would not be tolerated if they did not spend so much money there. This feeling grew very acute with the Spanish war, and altho it may have subsided to some extent in several countries, is still strong in Italy, where resentment for the lynchings has been repeatedly manifested by the mistreatment of Americans, and by demands on the Government at Washington. Perhaps the Americans will finally learn a lesson of some value as to how they are hated abroad."

OLEOMARGARINE.

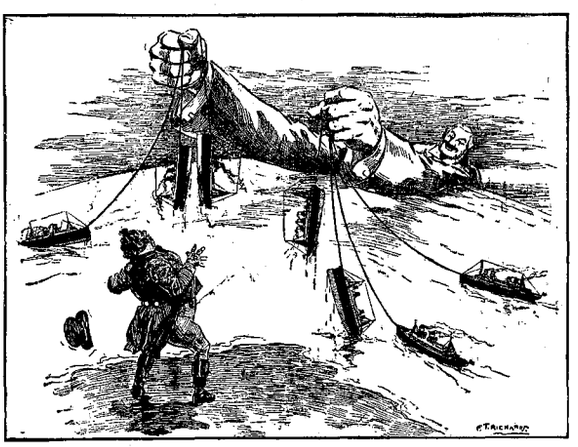
THE new law to keep oleomargarine from masquerading as butter is arousing some comment. It is in the form of a revenue measure, and aims at the result just mentioned by taxing the "oleo" forty times as much when colored to resemble butter as when it retains its natural complexion. In the one case, the tax is ten cents a pound; in the other, a quarter of a cent a pound. Adulterated butter is also taxed ten cents a pound, and "process," or "renovated" butter, a quarter of a cent a pound. *The American Grocer* (New York) thinks the "will do law great injury to the butter industry," but does not explain how it will do this. *The Retail Grocers' Advocate* (New York) makes this interesting comment:

"The law as finally passed does not require retailers to pay a license tax as has been the case heretofore, nor does the bill as it stands hamper the retailer in any way whatever.

"All the restrictions are placed on the manufacturers. Those familiar with the bill say that a retailer may buy the oleo direct from manufacturers, tear off the revenue stamps, and sell the goods as butter without any fear of punishment."

The labor papers have had little to say about this measure while it was before Congress. One of them came to the de-

THE REAL THING IN GULLIVERS.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*



"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."
—*The New York Herald.*

J. B.: "I fear thee, Ancient Mariner!"
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

EFFECT OF THE SHIP MERGER ON THE CARTOONISTS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fense of "oleo" as "the poor man's butter," but another stigmatized it as "soap grease," and there the dispute ended. The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the discriminating tax is merely intended to "prevent the great frauds that have been perpetrated upon the public by manufacturers who produce oleomargarine in imitation of butter and retailers who sell it as butter," and it adds that "those who seek to profit by deceit may protest against the law, but the public will not."

The Chicago *Evening Post* comes to the defense of oleomargarine as follows:

"There is no objection to oleomargarine as an article of diet. The original line of attack upon it had to be abandoned, owing to the universal testimony of chemists in its favor. No one now pretends to believe oleomargarine to be unwholesome or impure. It was simply too formidable a competitor, and the bill is a deliberate attempt to destroy an important and growing industry.

"Hundreds of labor associations and other bodies have protested against this unconstitutional abuse of the taxing power, this immoral piece of class legislation; but the farmers are supposed to demand it, and Congress had not the courage and the manliness to resist this improper demand. There is no more sense or fairness in prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine than there would be in prohibiting the coloring of butter.

"There are some intimations that the ten-per-cent. tax on yellow oleomargarine may not prove prohibitive after all. But we know from the frank testimony of the dairy representatives that they will not rest until the rival industry is obliterated. If a ten-cent. tax will not do the work, Congress will be importuned and coerced into doubling the new tax.

"The bill has gone to the President. It is unfortunate that it comes to him in the guise of a revenue measure. He is aware of its real purpose and character, and a veto would be a signal manifestation of independence and devotion to duty. No one, however, expects a veto."

The dairy and farm papers rejoice in the passage of the measure. *The Rural New Yorker* (New York) says that the law "ought to steady the dairy business, and give the cow a fair chance with the oleo factory," and *The American Agriculturist* (New York) calls the law "truly a triumph for common honesty." The oleo business, adds the latter journal, is "iniquitous from its inception, because it could thrive only through deceiving millions of innocent consumers."

MR. CLEVELAND AS A SERENE DUCK-HUNTER.

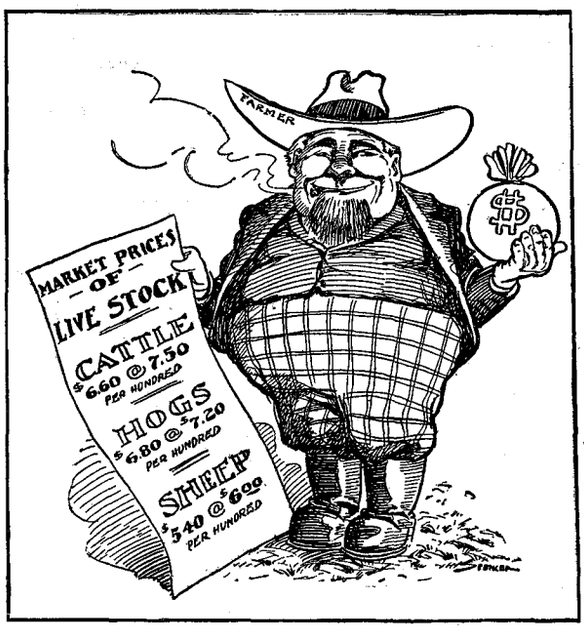
EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has made a classification of duck-hunters, and gives the result to the public through the columns of the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*. There are three classes, he finds, the market-shooters, the dead-shots, and the "Serene Duck-Hunters." The market-shooters he regards with disapproval. He says: "The killing they do amounts to bald assassination—to murder for the sake of money. All fair-minded men must agree that duck-hunters of this sort should be segregated from all others and placed in a section by themselves." The dead-shots, too, are placed in a separate class, because "there can be but little doubt that this contingent give unintentional support to whatever popular belief there may be, originating in the market-shooters' operations, that duck-shooting is a relentlessly bloody affair." The "serene" hunters, however, are not so "sordid and sanguinary" as the two classes just described. Mr. Cleveland says of this third class:

"These innocent ones comprise an undoubted majority of all duck-hunters; and their common tastes and enjoyments, as well as their identical conceptions of duty and obligation, have drawn them together in delightful fraternity. By their moderate destruction of duck life they so modify the killing done by those belonging to the classes already described that the aggregate, when distributed among the entire body of duck-hunters, is relieved from the appearance of bloodthirsty carnage; and they in every way exert a wholesome influence in the direction of securing a place for duck-hunting among recreations which are rational, exhilarating, and only moderately bloody."

The New York *Evening Journal*, which has long regarded Mr. Cleveland with much the same feeling that Mr. Cleveland regards the duck, finds in this article an opportunity to let fly a shot at the ex-President. Whether or not *The Journal* is serene in its hunting may be judged from the following paragraphs:

"Mr. Cleveland in cold type expresses approval of the 'moderate' murderers, who kill just a few ducks, leaving plenty for others to butcher, and his idea of pleasure is 'ONLY MODERATELY BLOODY.'

"Can you possibly believe that the quotation which we shall now give you is actually written by a self-respecting man past middle age? It really seems hard to believe it, yet here follows



A COLORADO VIEW.
"I guess that beef trust isn't such a bad thing after all."
—*The Denver Republican.*

THE CAREFUL ATTENTION THE FAMILY COW WILL RECEIVE IF BEEF CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN VALUE.
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

BENEFICIARIES OF THE BEEF BOOM.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

verbatim Grover Cleveland's account of the methods and sensations that accompany the wilful, unnecessary destruction of a beautiful, harmless bird:

"'Our hunter's gun is coolly and gracefully raised, and simultaneously with its discharge the duck falls helplessly into the water. This is a situation that calls for no word to be spoken. Merely a self-satisfied and an almost indifferent expression of countenance should indicate that only the expected has happened, and that duck-killing is to be the order of the day.'

"The ex-President of the United States gives a clear insight into the beauties of murdering for fun and some of its results when he describes the 'appropriate exclamations' which express the feelings of the hunter when he has missed his shot. We now quote Mr. Cleveland verbatim on one 'exclamation':

"'One which is quite clear and emphatic is to the effect that the fleeing duck is "lead-ballasted"; another easily understood is that it has "got a dose," and still another of no uncertain meaning, that it is "full of shot."'

"In other words, in the opinion of this 'serene duck-hunter,' who formerly inhabited the White House, no feeling of regret or sorrow is caused by the knowledge that a poor creature which never did you any harm is flying away wounded to die slowly in the reeds, while you are at home sleeping the heavy sleep that follows the heavy dinner of 'the serene duck-hunter.'

"It is not pleasant to speak harshly to a stout, middle-aged man who probably approves of himself. But we must tell Mr. Cleveland on behalf of all decent men and women that his article on duck-hunting would better become an ignorant savage than one who has posed as an example to his fellow citizens and aspires to instruct the young men of a university."

PRESIDENT-ELECT PALMA IN CUBA.

SEÑOR PALMA'S tour through Cuba has not stirred up much comment in this country, and the reported selection of Herbert G. Squiers, who was in Peking during the siege of that city, as first minister to Cuba, is not receiving much notice. The Chicago *News*, however, remarks: "The minister to Cuba is to get $10,000, and he will earn every cent of it explaining to the people of the island how our tariff laws are operated for the Cubans' sole benefit." The President-elect has declared his opinion that the pensions for the soldiers of the revolution should be made secondary to aid to the Cuban farmers; and he has shown much favor and attention to the Spaniards during his tour. Great good-will has greeted him in the towns along the route, even in the strongholds of his political rival, Maso, who met and welcomed him on the historic ground of Yara.

"The reception given him by the people, and their promises to be good, are a good start," says *La Lucha* (Havana), "tho, considering the occasion, much weight can not be attached thereto." *El Nuevo Pais* remarks that there are few signs of real enthusiasm over the coming change in régime, and explains the coldness as follows:

"Those who really sought independence consider themselves deceived and betrayed, and the so-called republic for them is nothing but a sham. Also there are those who never wanted the republic at all, and these two sections are sufficiently large to account for a lack of enthusiasm when the economic condition of the country is taken into account, the present straitened financial conditions of the people making it hard to work up much show of zeal."

A hopeful view of the island's future, however, is taken by *El Avisador Comercial* (Havana), which says in substance:

There is nothing to warrant any apprehension regarding the fate of work and capital with the advent of the Cuban republic. Passions inherent to civil strife have disappeared in all noble breasts. Those who, urged by maliciousness or covetousness, now attempt to revive them will be punished and despised in the name of the same Cuban nationality, which can not but see serious evils in the lack of unity among its inhabitants, evils that many bring the woful downfall that we most dread.

Señor Estrada Palma can not but be aware of the danger, and the men he calls to constitute the Government will surely bear in mind the long period of uncertainties and misfortunes that has elapsed, the great need to prevent any spark that may produce a conflagration, all excitements that may bring on the catastrophe. The country must be at peace, capital must not be distrustful, and activity must prevail in all the country.

HERBERT G. SQUIERS,
To be Minister to Cuba.

The island of Cuba has ample wealth, and its inhabitants possess enough vigor to cope with all the obstacles that may arise, and that triumph will be theirs which is much the more brilliant when it is most difficult. Let them have equal confidence in the fact that order will not be disturbed, that justice will rule supreme, that passions will be quelled by a vigorous hand; let them remember that the republic of Cuba is to be eminently conservative in what represents work, repose, and justice, and that there will be nothing to hinder the vigorous and flourishing revival needed by Cuban production to gain its merited market.

With confidence and security assured by a strong public opinion, the republic will surely live long and prosperously, but without them it will not, and this should be the burden of our present thoughts.

CUBAN SUGAR AND THE TRUST.

MOST of the papers rely upon the statement of Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company (the "sugar trust"), to the effect that his company has bought only 93,000 tons of raw sugar in Cuba this year (out of a total crop of about 600,000 long tons), and that, of this amount purchased, only 48,000 tons are now in Cuba and would receive any benefit from the proposed reduction in tariff. It was Mr. Havemeyer, it will be recalled, who made the frank statement before the industrial commission in Washington in June, 1899, that "the mother of all trusts is the customs tariff bill," and added: "It is the Government, through its tariff laws, which plunders the people, and the trusts, etc, are merely the machinery for doing it." "The high character of Mr. Havemeyer's testimony on previous occasions," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), "will not permit of any yellow press doubts about the value of his evidence before the sub-commission yesterday."

It was the contention of Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and of other Senators from States in which the beet-sugar interests are strong, that the trust owns the Cuban sugar, and that the proposed reciprocity measure would consequently help, not the Cuban planters, but Mr. Havemeyer and his associates. So a Senate sub-committee was appointed to look into the matter, and has elicited Mr. Havemeyer's testimony. "On Mr. Havemeyer's showing, the Senate ought to pass the reciprocity bill without further delay," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), and the New York *Times* (Ind.) regards "the latest and most sinister humbug of the beet-sugar men" as exploded. Mr. Teller, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) relates, "attempted to get from Mr. Havemeyer an admission that the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sugar trust had bought up many of the most valuable plantations in Cuba, but the witness testified flatly that his company did not own an acre of Cuban sugar lands, altho he himself owned interests in several estates, all of which, however, he acquired before Cuba was freed from Spain."

It is ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Havemeyer would give testimony unfavorable to his own interests, however, thinks the New York *Press* (Rep.), which opposes reciprocity for Cuba. It says: "This sort of investigation would be on a par with an investigation of the beef trust, with its officers as the sole witnesses, to determine whether or not there was such a thing as a beef trust, and, if there were, whether it was not a philanthropic and charitable institution. It would be like prosecuting a man for theft and putting him on the stand to give the only evidence for the state, or like trying one for murder and making his testimony the sole reliance of the prosecution!" The same paper makes the following comment on Mr. Havemeyer's testimony:

Copyrighted, 1902, by Aime Dupont.

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
President of the "Sugar Trust."

"Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of the sugar trust, can not see what his interests in Cuban sugar plantations have to do with the investigation of the Senate committee to show who it is that will be benefited by a reduction in the Cuban sugar duties. He has, however, made 'some purchases' there, and tho he does not consider it legitimate to compel him to reply to questions pertaining to those holdings, he admits that he does own sugar lands and sugar-mills in Cuba. He owns, for example, 40 per cent. of the Trinidad Company, which produces more than 17,000,000 pounds a year. He has an interest in a plantation at Santa Cruz which yields another 20,000,000 pounds a year. Other of his holdings are in the sugar factory at Chappawa. In these and others he is associated in the ownership with other officers and members of the sugar trust. There are still other holdings which it is impossible for a man of such extensive investment and speculation in Cuban sugar property as Mr. Havemeyer is to recall. Mr. Havemeyer classes himself in the rank of Cuban poverty, for he 'happens to be in that category himself,' but he is not so poverty-stricken that he can recall all of his Cuban interests and possessions.

"But Mr. Havemeyer can recall and does admit enough of the evidences of his poverty possessions in Cuba to show this: that in engineering the Cuban tariff reduction the president of the sugar trust has 'played both ends against the middle.' For when the present sugar duties are remitted either the owners of the sugar trust pay no more for their raw sugar than they now pay, and the difference of saved duties goes into their pockets, or the sugar trust owners of Cuban plantations and mills get more (by as much as the saved duties) for their raw sugar, and that same difference goes into their same pockets. In either event it is the poverty-stricken Mr. Havemeyer and his poverty-stricken associates in the sugar trust who are benefited by the reduction of duties. And it is the American sugar-cane planter in Louisiana and the American sugar-beet farmer in the West who are injured."

The trust holdings of Cuban sugar were estimated by General Wood a month ago at even a smaller figure than Mr. Havemeyer gives. As the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says:

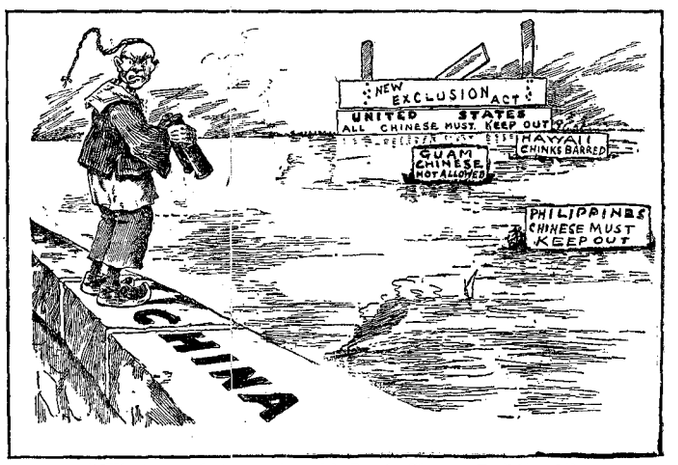
"So far as the ownership of sugar now held in Cuba is concerned, recent official reports from General Wood, based upon special inquiry, show in whose possession the sugar is. As late as April 7 despatches from General Wood were received at the War Department, which show that the output of sugar for the year to March 25 was, in round numbers, 600,000 long tons. Of this the actual quantity in the hands of planters was 231,000 tons; sold and delivered to island firms, 206,000 tons; pledged as security for loans in the island, but not sold, 237,000 tons; held at the option of the American Sugar Refining Company, 3,300 tons; held at option of other American purchasers, 2,300 tons. General Wood states in his report to the War Department that all the above sugar except that at the option of the American Refining Company and other American purchasers is in the hands of Cuban planters and Cuban and Spanish commission houses doing business in Cuba, and is not at the option of any one. General Wood says: 'Where held as security for loans advanced to planters the planters will get the advantage of any rise in price, under conditions of deposit, as is the custom in the island.' These figures and facts show that there is no truth in the allegations so frequently made that the sugar crop of Cuba is substantially held by the American Sugar Refining Company."

PASSAGE OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

AT no time during the progress of the Chinese exclusion measure through Congress has there been enough opposition to it to make it an "issue." The House passed a pretty drastic measure, the Senate substituted a very mild one for it, and then both agreed to lay aside their measures and reenact the present law for an indefinite period, extending its provisions to cover our new colonial possessions. A few papers have opposed exclusion, but seemingly with no expectation of stemming the overwhelming sentiment in favor of it. Thus the St. Paul *Dispatch* says:

"The idea of protecting the rude labor of this country by excluding the Chinese is absurd on its face. It is furthermore dishonest, for the rude labor of all other countries is admitted without stint. Does not the greatest competition in the rude labor market come from Ireland, from Italy, from Poland, from Sweden, from Servia, from Hungary? Where is there a politician who would dare open his capacious mouth in opposition to the free egress of these laborers? Why should the labor market not be protected against all competition? Ah, there's the rub. The European immigrant usually possesses a vote, and the Congressman who lose the support of the nationality whose rude laborers he undertook to turn away from American shores. But the Chinaman can not vote, and he will not be allowed to become a voter under any circumstance. . . . . .

"This opposition to Chinese immigration is mere political bosh. It is nothing more than a whip in the hands of the sup-



"Whatee style 'open door' is Uncle Slamee Building?"
—*The Detroit Journal.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

posed labor interests to keep the brainless politician in line. As a matter of fact the United States wants all the rude labor that comes within its boundaries. The South must have better labor. The negro is not industrious or reliable in the mass. He is more independent on less capital than the Chinaman. The latter is industrious, frugal, adapted to the Southern climate. Moreover, the Chinaman might stimulate the negro by affording labor competition. His presence would be the best thing for the negro and the salvation of the agricultural regions of that entire section. Neither is the North overstocked with farm hands. Rude cheap labor is needed all over the country, and the despised John might solve, if he also makes, some labor problems."

But the Washington *Star* says:

"Whatever the beginnings of the protest against Chinese cheap labor may have been, the fact is past all dispute now that the people of the United States, without distinction of creed or party, and led by men of the highest character and renown, are firmly in favor of keeping the Chinese as a race out of the United States. This feeling has strengthened materially in the past ten years, and that it will grow still stronger as the years go on is certain. Protection to American labor means more than the arrangement of the tariff schedules respecting articles of foreign manufacture. Chinese cheap labor in the United States would injure the wage scales past the power of all tariff schedules to repair.

"And what we owe to the people of the United States we owe as well in this matter to the people of the recently acquired territory of the United States. In the Philippines in particular we have to reckon with a popular objection to the Chinese quite as strong as that we find here at home. The Chinese are as cordially hated by the Filipinos as are the Spanish friars. To open the gates at Manila therefore would be as serious a mistake as to open them at San Francisco. There are disturbing factors enough in the archipelago without admitting within its borders a horde of people whose presence would work only injury to us and to themselves."

THE RETURN OF THE "RUSTLER."

THE present widespread discussion of the cause of the sudden rise in the price of beef has opened the eyes of the American public to the fact that swift and mighty changes are occurring in the industrial character of our great Western plains. The great cattle company will soon be an extinct institution, and the prosaic hired man of the present will give place to the picturesque cowboy whom we have thought had passed or was passing away forever.

At least this is the opinion of the Boston *Herald*. In its issue of April 27, it speaks as follows of the "changed conditions shortly to occur on the Western cattle ranges":

"The 'changed conditions' mentioned will occur when the order recently issued by the Department of the Interior requiring the leveling of fences raised on government lands goes into effect. This will occur during the latter part of June or the early portion of July.

"These fences have been placed about vast stretches of range land still owned by the Government, by large cattle-growers, who thus retain to themselves, without charge, an exclusive control of the ranges enclosed. The fencing of government lands is forbidden by federal statute, and heavy penalties are imposed for violations of the law.

"Violations have, however, grown so common that it has become almost a custom to fence government lands. The federal authorities have closed their eyes to the situation until such a feeling has been engendered among the small cattle-growers that blood has frequently been shed, thousands of head of cattle have been slaughtered, and the courts have been burdened with prosecutions under the federal laws.

"These latter have been successful during the past few months, and so many heavy fines have been imposed against violators of the law that the large cattle interests began a crusade to secure legislation which would permit them to continue the fences. Appeals were made by them to President Roosevelt and to Congress for enabling legislation. The small cattlemen, however, proved the stronger, and the result has been that the Department of the Interior has recently issued an order requiring the removal of all obstructing fences.

"The effect of this order will be the restoration of pristine conditions on the Western ranges. The true cowboy, he of the familiar novel, has long been absent from the ranges, and only a herd of 'cow-punchers,' as they are now styled, has occupied their position. These 'cow-punchers' duties are about the same as those of the 'hired man' on Eastern farms, except that, instead of following the plow, the cow-punchers follow the herds.

"The real cowboy found his operations curtailed a number of years ago when large cattle interests began fencing government land, thus doing away with the employment of hundreds, and possibly thousands, of cowboys. The cowboys departed from the ranges, settling into other lines of employment.

"The first effect of the department's order will be to cause their return to the prairies of the West and to their former pursuits. It will be but a few months before the swaggering braggadocio of the real cowboy will again be witnessed, and camp life with all its pleasures and brawls, and cattle-raising, with all its former individuality, will again be restored. . . . . .

"With the return of cowboy days will also come the days of 'cattle rustling,' which in the late eighties caused a strife on the Western ranges so bloody as to startle the country, and which also caused the United States Government to send troops to the cattle regions to combat the 'rustlers.'

"These 'rustlers' were practically an army, not only because they traveled about in numbers equal to or greater than a troop of cavalry, but because, being of daredevil disposition, armed to the teeth, and careless of the rights of others, while knowing that if caught a rope would end their existence, they made more formidable fighters than would an ordinary cavalry troop."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHY doesn't somebody get up a Democratic "merger"?—*The Atlanta Journal.*

CHINA now has a model on which to frame an American Exclusion law.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

WHY not turn the beef trust fellows over to General Smith?—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

WASHINGTON street-car conductors have a right to refuse to take bad Money.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF we make Mr. Hogg President he should be a good man to deal with the meat trust.—*The Chicago News.*

WE are beginning to understand why the ancients once used cattle as currency.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE price of unfinished lumber is about to be advanced. Are people beginning to eat that, too?—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THERE is no question that the trusts are here to stay; the doubt is as to whether they are going to let the rest of us stay.—*The Detroit News.*

PERHAPS the President figured that he could make life more of a burden for General Miles by allowing him to keep the job.—*The Chicago News.*

BUT when J. Pierpont Morgan undertakes to merge Ireland with anything or with itself, it will be England's time to laugh.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

MORE fuss is now made about an infraction of the civil-service law than about its enforcement—which is a sign of progress.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

SO great is the prevailing era of prosperity that in Washington street-car conductors are actually throwing Money into the street.—*The Baltimore American.*

"AMERICA is good enough for me," remarked J. Pierpont Morgan a few days ago. Whenever he doesn't like it, he can give it back to us.—*The Commoner.*

POTATOES are going up with meat. They have grown so accustomed to going down with it that they can't break the habit on a reverse trip.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

"WHAT'S that sound of running water out there, Willie?" "It's only us boys, ma. We've been tryin' the Fillypiny water-cure on Bobbie Snow, an' now we're pouring him out."—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"THE trust-made tariff is doomed!" shouts the New York *World*. And so the trusts made the tariff, did they? Well, this is a refreshing variation from the hackneyed statement that the tariff made the trusts.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"WHAT do you think of my idea of making Christians of the Chinese?" "Well," answered the eminent Celestial, "judging from what I hear of New York and Philadelphia politics, I must say I am inclined to hope for more or less heathenism among Americans."—*The Washington Star.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

DOES A COLLEGE EDUCATION EDUCATE?

IT is not often that a college graduate ventures upon wholesale criticism in public of his Alma Mater; especially when the institution in question has just celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of its foundation amid general congratulations and enthusiastic eulogies of its work and prospects. Nevertheless, Harlow Gale, a Yale graduate who is now professor of experimental psychology at the University of Minnesota, does not hesitate to declare that his college education did not give him culture in any real sense; and his indictment of Yale is indirectly an indictment of our whole modern college system. In a leading article in the March *Pedagogical Seminary*, Professor Gale reviews his college experience fifteen years ago, describing the methods of teaching then prevailing, and the relations existing between the Yale faculty and the student body. Taking up, first, the scientific methods of the professors of his day, he asserts that he and his fellow students "got no scientific knowledge worthy of the name," "got nothing of the scientific method and spirit," and "never saw or heard of any of our instructors doing any original work." Proceeding to a consideration of the attitude adopted toward Darwin's epoch-making law of evolution, he says:

"As to the wealth of biological evidence for this law, scarcely any Yale student ever heard of it: for only an occasional eccentric student dared to go out of the traditions of the college and take the little elective botany and zoology which had crept into the curriculum from the Sheffield Scientific School. And yet, by a strange anomaly, Yale sheltered in its Peabody Museum a wealth of evolutional material which was known and honored throughout the scientific world. . . . Yet not only was no instruction offered concerning this material, but we were never encouraged to visit it unofficially. In geology we did get some perspective of evolution time, and some observation knowledge of the cosmic forces, in our Saturday-afternoon geological tramps with a modest and marvelously energetic aged professor. But the memory of his classroom hours with us is a special series of lectures on the 'Harmony of Genesis and Geology.'

"The only other teacher from whom we ever heard anything of evolution introduced it in connection with sociology as a graduate study. And it is an interesting criterion of the college's ignorance and fear of evolution that, altho he was the most admired and stimulating of the whole faculty, we students shared in a blind imitative way the suspicion of the college authorities which compelled him for some years to cease using Spencer's sociology."

Natural science generally was rated low; astronomy was "the most unpopular study"; and mathematics "were made unadulterated discipline in self-denial." Physics and chemistry were in little better plight. Professor Gale continues:

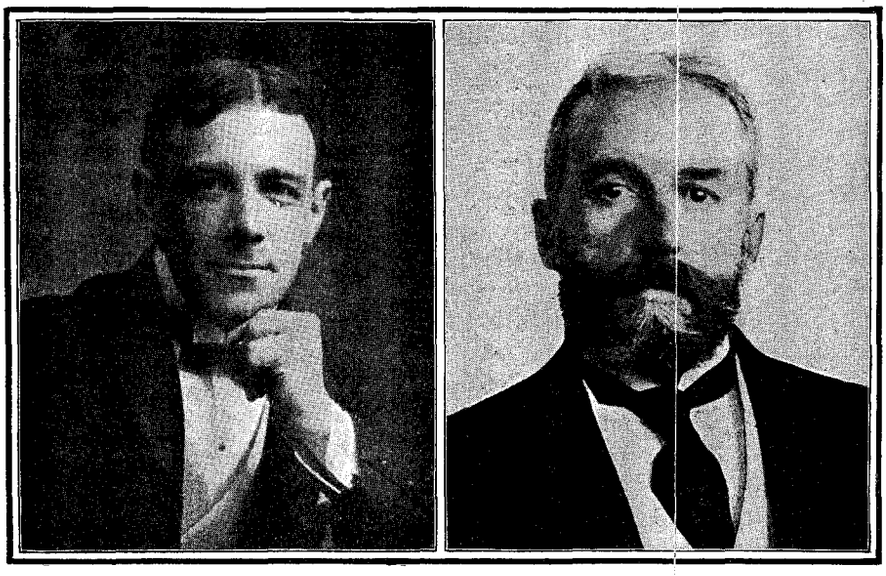
"In chemistry we had to learn the chemical formulas by heart like so many Chinese characters, before we had ever seen, touched, smelled, or tasted any chemical substance. This learning we struggled, with every known device of promptings and cribs, to give out again in recitations throughout the whole book. Having been thus refined by discipline, we were shown at the close of the term a few experiments at the dark end of a long room, and by a voice mumbling almost inaudibly through its massive beard. Thus only the few conscientious classmates on the front benches got anything from these absolutely undemonstrative demonstrations, while the rest of the class sought the rear benches as they rose up to the ceiling, and there enjoyed the natural relief from our chemical catechism by yielding to the foul and hot air as we stretched out on the dark benches and slept."

English literature was considered "the greatest snap in college." The environment in the required literary courses was "so deadening and morbid" that "the few electives in the last two years were chosen by the great mass of us because of their being the easiest things to get through." The time given to Latin and Greek was altogether disproportionate to the importance of these languages. Too much attention was devoted, in both of these subjects, to "words and their grammatical relations," and students "were fostered into a false and morbid attitude in regard to the use of translations." The philosophers were treated "impersonally, or classified into 'schools,' as the discoverers of patent systems of knowledge or solutions of the universe in general, instead of as men living through their literary works." The required course in ethics, with "its childish truisms, its endless charging, countercharging, and recountercharging of mere verbal abstractions, and its careful avoidance of the manifold ethical problems of the real human heart," was "no more scientific than 'Christian Science' and nothing at all so practically helpful."

"There are some of the deepest and most precious resources of a cultured heart," continues the writer, "which find no paths of connection with our Yale education. One of these is music. . . . Let me record my deliberate judgment that all Yale College could give me in four undergraduate years and two graduate years up to a Ph.D. does not begin to have the living culture worth which I got during my first year only in Germany from Beethoven alone. As for art, "none of our professors told us by precept or example that we would find art a beautiful, comforting, and stimulating friend to cultivate; so we left college with the popular barbarian contempt for art as being a harmless occupation for girls and weak-minded men." Professor Gale adds:

"Another of the most serious heart depths for which we unfortunately can feel no gratitude to our Alma Mater is for some religious freedom or emancipation. Not that the college was bigoted or even sectarian, but the compulsory daily prayers with its parody on all spirituality, and the Sunday morning service with its desiccated sermon, were a farce even to the best of us Christians."

As the one positive influence in the college which contributed to future culture, Professor



EDWARD WILLIAM BOK. CYRUS CURTIS.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—VIII. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Gale mentions "the democratic spirit which was particularly characteristic of Yale student life." The fundamental cause of the antiquated methods employed, he thinks, is to be found in the habit of inbreeding its teachers. He concludes by saying:

"Yale has progressed greatly during the fifteen years since the foregoing picture of its education, notably in the introduction of laboratory methods of teaching the sciences, in the range of the sciences offered, in the less exclusive education of its teachers, in the pursuit of original work by instructors and students, in the provision of noble music, and in the secularization of the presidency. But in a college where progress has chiefly been made by yielding reluctantly to outside pressure through imitation of, and competition with, other more advanced universities, instead of striving from within to realize the high ideals of culture as they are refined from the wide life-experience of the teachers themselves, and has gloried in its conservatism, there is little hope that it will ever become the equal or even the worthy compeer in culture of many of our larger and smaller American colleges. . . . The present academic college, as the core of the bicentennial university, is still grotesquely far behind the spirit, freedom, and methods of original work and the grade of culture which not only made Cambridge and Berlin, but which are happily engrafted on to our American life in such universities as Clark, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Stanford, and several smaller ones."

The article is one of a series. Other articles in criticism of other universities are to follow in the same magazine.

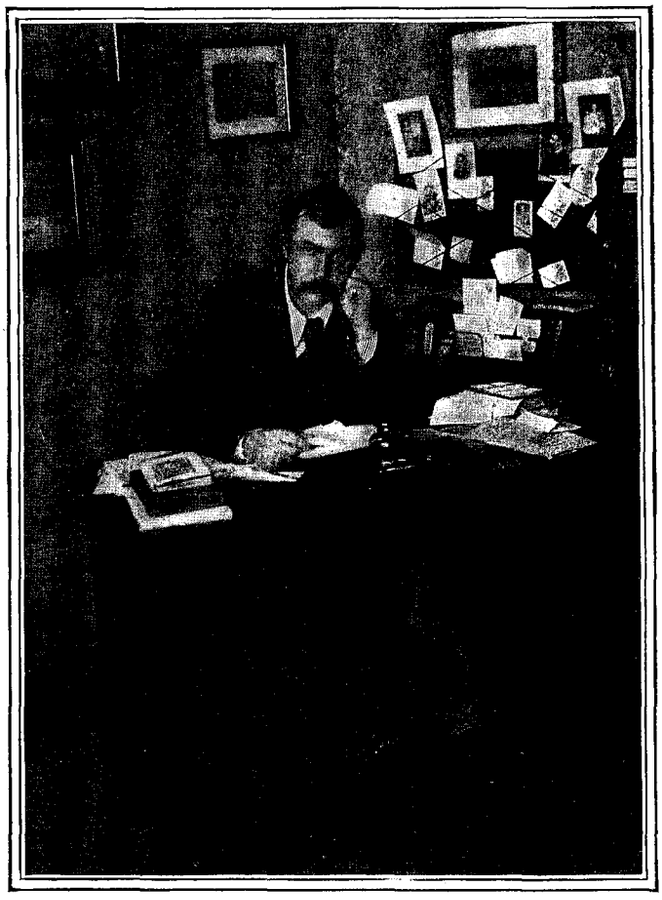
THE DETECTIVE IN FICTION.

THAT the "detective story," which seems to have been languishing of late, has lost none of its old-time fascination for the reading public is apparent from the reception accorded to Dr. Conan Doyle's new novel, "The Hound of the Baskervilles." One hears wonderful things, from a publisher's point of view, regarding this story, which is said to have doubled the circulation of the magazine in which it appeared. *The Bookman* (May) pronounces it "a really great serial,"—the "most successful since 'Trilby' came out in parts in *Harper's Magazine*." Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice, writing more guardedly in the same journal, declares that "as a story of mystery and horror, 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' is a success"; but "for Sherlock Holmes, the master of the science of deduction, whose creator has proclaimed him the peer of Dupin and of Lecoq, it is a *débâcle*."

Mr. Maurice, looking back to the days of his boyhood and recalling the eager interest with which he devoured the dime novels of that period, including such tales as "Red Light Will, the River Detective," "Old Rafferty's Luck," "Ferret, the Man of a Million Disguises," and "Butts, the Boy Detective," admits that the detective story, like other forms of literature, has progressed. He says:

"The different types of detectives in fiction may be classified according to the social scale. Old Rafferty, Chink, Sleuth, Butts, and all of that ilk may be designated as the *canaille*, the proletarians; Poe's Dupin, Gaboriau's Lecoq and Père Tirauclair, and Dr. Doyle's Sherlock Holmes are the patricians; they represent the *grand monde:* between these extremes are the detectives who belong to the *bourgeoisie* of detection, and they, of course, are of the greatest number. An excellent type of this middle class is the Mr. Gryce of the stories of Anna Katharine Green. A crime is committed; Mr. Gryce is appealed to; he catches the scent; and at the end of the volume he shows you that the real culprit is the person who has been before you throughout, but whom you never have thought of suspecting. This last is the very basis of the real detective story of any length. Some years ago there appeared a detective story—was it not by Prof. Brander Matthews?—in which the culprit was finally detected by a camera concealed in a clock. In the course of the story every character was at some time suspected, and then cleared of suspicion, and at the end the author explained that the crime had in reality been committed by a person of whom he had never before heard. This same law for the writing of detective stories seriously impairs the interest of one of Gaboriau's best—'L'Affaire Lerouge.' By the time we were half through the book and long before any hint of the true state of affairs is necessary, we are forced to the inevitable conclusion of the guilt of Noel, startling as that theory seems on its face, simply because Noel is the only possible person who has consistently avoided being the object of suspicion."

Edgar Allan Poe's Dupin, continues Mr. Maurice, was the first detective in fiction who in any real sense personified "the reasoner, the intellectual sleuth." It was Poe who "conceived the idea of an acute observer who should reverse the process of



DR. A. CONAN DOYLE.
Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co.

thought, and by a careful analysis of character and temperament, and a close watch of such outside subjects as might have influence, accurately follow from subject to subject the workings of his neighbor's mind." The parallel between Dupin's achievements and those of Sherlock Holmes has been drawn by several writers, and some of the points of similarity are so close as to almost justify the charges of plagiarism that have been made against Dr. Doyle. The plots of Poe's famous "Rue Morgue" story and of Conan Doyle's "Sign of the Four," for example, are essentially the same, the murder in one case being committed by an orang-outang and in the other by a savage so low in the scale of creation as to be almost animal. Mr. Maurice adds:

"Dupin and his historian have rooms together, just as Holmes and Watson did. In each case the curiosity of the historian is first aroused by noticing the unconventional habits and studies of his companion. Dupin has his detractors among the official police, just as Holmes has his Gregson and his Lestrade, and Lecoq his Gevrol. The advertisement of the orang-outang which Dupin puts in the Paris newspapers, and which results in the visit of the sailor, has found constant imitations in the career of Sherlock Holmes."

If something of Holmes's intellectual acumen must be traced

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

back to Dupin, Mr. Maurice thinks that others of his mental attributes, and, in especial, "that wide knowledge of criminal and contemporary history which enables him to throw a light on the most puzzling problem and to find some analogy to the most *outré* case," can be clearly distinguished in Gaboriau's detective creations.

Mr. Arthur Waugh, a writer in *The Academy and Literature* (London, April 5), draws another comparison unfavorable to Sherlock Holmes. "Put 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' over against 'The Moonstone,'" he says, and note "how incomparably the advantage is with Wilkie Collins!" The former story is carelessly constructed, and "is dragged together with a jerk that throws it altogether off its balance"; while Collins's tale was "prepared with extraordinary care" and is invested with "the true spirit of mystery." "I have chosen Dr. Doyle as being by far the best of Collins's successors," concludes Mr. Waugh, "and, putting their works side by side, I confess that I am jealous for the reputation of Wilkie Collins, who in these days of *laudatores temporis acti* seems to me to have been passed over with but a portion of his posthumous credit."

A QUESTION OF LITERARY ETHICS.

M. HUGHES LE ROUX, the French journalist and lecturer, has confided to an audience of students at the University of Chicago that he was the author of "La Belle Nivernaise," one of the best-known short stories printed over the name of Alphonse Daudet. He said, in effect:

"While I was M. Daudet's secretary I faithfully studied his style, as did also many of his other young pupils. You know that we have in the Louvre many paintings by Rubens. These all bear the name of the master, and yet it is a well-known fact that many of them are the work of his pupils, who closely imitated him, offering their results to him from time to time for correction and advice and final revision, but doing practically all the labor themselves. One day my master came to me and said: 'Le Roux, an American magazine for young people wishes me to produce for them a very moral story which shall have for its central figures such and such young persons of estimable character. Have you in stock such personages, and can you produce such a story?' I told my master that I would try, and the result was 'La Belle Nivernaise.'"

M. le Roux's statement raises an interesting question in literary ethics, namely: Is it ever legitimate for an author to sign his name to another writer's work? The New York *Times* answers the question with some asperity. It says:

"Whether Daudet would or would not have been guilty of so contemptible a transaction as that with which M. le Roux charges him—it amounts to nothing less than obtaining money under false pretenses—must, of course, be left for decision to those who knew the man as well as his books, and even his nearest friends can not determine the matter absolutely, since the task imposed upon them, if they would refute the accusation, is the impossible one of proving a negative. The situation thus created is a very painful one, and not the less painful because M. le Roux has recently been criticizing Americans with some severity because of their mad desire for money and their willingness to make great and improper sacrifices for the sake of acquiring and possessing it. Now, it may well be that there are Americans who publish over their own names stories they do not write, and other Americans who supply the first with the material with which to swindle publishers and the public, but it is safe to assert that no American of either class would voluntarily confess the fraud."

"A Friend of M. le Roux," however, who writes to the New York *Times*, objects to such strong language. The French journalist, he says, "gave by his words the impression that not only M. Daudet, but also other notable French authors, not infrequently had the routine writing of short stories done by their pupils, tho under their own supervision and subject to their own revision." "I am confident," he adds, "that M. le Roux's object in repeating the anecdote was simply that of a person who wishes to tell an amusing story of a famous man. He intended in no way to detract from the credit justly due to M. Daudet."

After all, observes the Denver *Republican*, "such a method of work is simply a new application of Andrew Carnegie's theory that the successful man is one who surrounds himself with men cleverer than their employer." It continues:

"Mr. Carnegie says his success in the steel business arose from the fact that he knew how to get the best work out of others. Perhaps the same rule will apply to success in literature—the only difficulty is to find the literary assistant who does not know the real value of his raw material."

The New York *Evening Post* points out that this is by no means the first case of its kind on record. Sir Wemyss Reid, in his new biography of William Black, tells how the English novelist came to the assistance of his friend, Charles Gibbon:

"During the severe illness of this gentleman Black found that he was in great distress because he was unable to proceed with a novel which he had undertaken to complete within a certain date. He questioned him as to his intention with regard to the characters of the story and the development of the plot, and, having learned what he wanted, set to work at once and finished Gibbon's story before he set pen to paper on his own account."

The New York *Times*, returning for a last word in the controversy, does not find that the arguments in defense of M. Daudet mitigate in any degree the gravity of the French writer's offense, which was to sell as his own "a story which he did not write." It adds:

"However common it may have been then, or may be now, to do such things in France, their impropriety is evident, and much as M. le Roux may revere the memory of his model and master, he has not added to its luster by his revelation. It is not that Daudet's reputation as an author rests to any appreciable extent upon 'La Belle Nivernaise,' but that one's mental attitude toward the other and greater works is somehow affected by the charge against this small production. Our correspondent thinks that M. le Roux still loves Daudet. Does he think that if Daudet were alive he would still love M. le Roux? That question is the key to the problem."

ELBERT HUBBARD AND HIS CRITICS.

FOR some time it has been rumored that all was not well in the camp of the "Roycrofters" at East Aurora, N. Y. Whatever the nature of the troubles existing there—and they have been vaguely indicated in several of the radical literary magazines—matters recently came to a head in the eruption of Mr. Michael Monahan, one of Elbert Hubbard's lieutenants, who, it has been said, "was taken to East Aurora by the Fra to be the modern Boswell to his Dr. Johnson," but who ended his career there by hiring the local opera-house and denouncing Elbert Hubbard, in a perfervid speech, as a "chattering, posturing prophet, who mountebanks them [the Roycroft workers] for the benefit of his own pocket!"

In an autobiographical sketch appearing in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (March), Mr. Hubbard admits that his "virtue has never been of so extreme a type as to challenge attention"; but, he adds: "I have never committed capital crimes, and altho the blackmailer has recently camped upon my trail, I have chilled his zeal and dampened his ardor by a willingness to 'tell all.'" He continues:

"I am a graduate of the University of Hard Knocks, and I've taken several post-graduate courses. I have worked at five different trades enough to be familiar with the tools, altho it would not do to say I am skilful in any. In 1899 Tufts College bestowed on me the degree of Master of Arts; but since I did not earn the degree, it really does not count.

"I have never been sick a day, never lost a meal through disinclination to eat, never consulted a doctor, never used tobacco, nor intoxicants to excess or as a habit. I have loved several

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

women—one at a time—and have been greatly benefited, blessed, inspired and helped by women. Horses have been my only extravagance, and I ride horseback daily now, a horse that I broke myself, that has never been saddled by another, and that has never been harnessed. . . . . .

"All the money I make by my pen, all I get for lectures, all I make from my books, goes into the common fund of the Roycrofters—the benefit is for all. I want no better clothing, no better food, no more comforts and conveniences, than my helpers and fellow workers have. I would be ashamed to monopolize a luxury—to take a beautiful work of art, say a painting or a marble statue, and keep it for my own pleasure and for the select few I might invite to see my beautiful things. Art is for all—beauty is for all. Harmony in all of its manifold forms should be like a sunset—free to all who can drink it in. The Roycroft Shop is for the Roycrofters, and each is limited only by his capacity to absorb and assimilate."

This "autobiographic preachment" draws some caustic comment from Mr. George French, a writer in *The American Printer* (New York), who solemnly puts it on record that "never since the departure of the great dean of the great gild of self-advertisers, the late lamented Phineas Taylor Barnum," has "Fra Elberto's" peer been seen! He says further:

"It is vain to point out the flaws in the Roycroft scheme. It has succeeded, and its success is its warrant, and the warrant of its prophet and promoter. It is quite useless to assert, as it would be to prove, that the Roycroft books are neither good literature nor worthy bookmaking; but it is easy to prove both propositions with respect to the product of Mr. Hubbard's pen and shop, and the latter against the total product of the shop.

"In one sense there has been no false pretense upon Mr. Hubbard's part. He has always wrought by daylight, and no reader can complain that there has been an assumption of virtue that did not reside in the stuff as it has been produced and promulgated. This in the literary sense only. What the Fra has written has had his hallmark stamped upon every page, and its intent and leading has been as apparent as are the motive and intent of the literature and pictures which fail to win the approval of Mr. Anthony Comstock. So frank, undisguised, and undressed has Mr. Hubbard's motive ever been that his plainness of speech has several times of late descended to a plane of vulgarity so low as to make it impossible to refer to instances in decent society, much less quote condemnatory passages."

Mr. French is exceedingly skeptical in regard to the professions made that all the Roycrofters participate in the benefits accruing from "the very profitable business Mr. Hubbard has been doing at East Aurora these six or seven years past." He adds:

"It is not a very severe indictment against a business man to allege, or even to prove, that his treatment of his employees is not ideal. That is a matter for the man and his employees to settle for themselves. It is, however, competent for the public to take such cognizance of the conduct of a given business as the owner and manager invites by his own descriptions and allegations. . . . 'The benefit is for all,' says Mr. Hubbard. But it is necessary to 'allow for the crawl' when reading the apparently frank avowals of some writers, especially such as set forth how they earn large sums of money and make public pretense of lofty philanthropy. If this declaration be scrutinized, and the whole confession-appreciation be carefully read, it will appear that the terms 'Roycrofters' and 'Elbert Hubbard' are regarded as synonymous by Mr. Hubbard. When he is speaking of the Roycrofters in this way he may mean it in a Pickwickian sense, or as that selfish man of tradition who told his wife: 'What's yours is mine and what's mine is my own.' Probably Mr. Hubbard has had himself made custodian of 'the common fund of the Roycrofters,' to serve without bonds. Certain it is that a somewhat diligent inquiry has failed to bring to light Roycrofters who benefit by the great prosperity of Mr. Hubbard, beyond the meager wages he pays his craftsmen; but some evidence is easily secured tending to show that the Roycroft workers earn much less than similar workers earn elsewhere."

In conclusion, Mr. French makes still more damaging charges. He says:

"In some measure the buyer of books is responsible if he is cheated in material and in literary merit. He should know the difference between literature and the product of Mr. Hubbard's pen, and if he does not he must expect sometimes to find sand in his literary sugar. Likewise he should learn the difference between Roycroft dyed 'ooze calf' and the common dyed skins of commerce prepared for and sold to shoemakers, or be prepared to endure the pitying smile of the man who does happen to know. But against the fake 'limited edition' there is no defense but bitter experience. When a publisher advertises his promise to print and sell only so many copies of a book, and deliberately duplicates these 'limited editions' for sale in different sections of the country, so that there are in fact perhaps 1,500 copies sold instead of 300 as agreed, it is a fraudulent practise which calls only for sharp condemnation.

"These things that are being said, more frequently and more positively, about the practises of the Roycroft shop, are hurting Mr. Hubbard, and they are hurting the fine-book trade. It is quite time for an authoritative word to be spoken, either confirming them or condemning the East Aurora enterprise, or disproving them and justifying the Roycrofters. While I believe the books made by Mr. Hubbard to be inartistic and unworthy of the claims made for them, I do not like to believe that they are not only fustian, but counterfeit and fraudulent fustian."

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

MR. GILBERT PARKER'S novel, "The Right of Way," which has held undisputed supremacy in the booksellers' and librarians' reports for several months past, surrenders its place to Miss Mary Johnston's "Audrey" in the lists for the month ending April 1. Two other new novels—"The House with the Green Shutters" and "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"—also win prominent mention for the first time. The appended lists are taken from *The World's Work* (May):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. Audrey—Johnston.
2. The Right of Way—Parker.
3. The House with the Green Shutters—Douglas.
4. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
5. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch—Hegan.
6. The Crisis—Churchill.
7. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
8. The Fifth String—Sousa.
9. Lazarre—Catherwood.
10. In the Fog—Davis.
11. The Valley of Decision—Wharton.
12. Count Hannibal—Weyman.
13. If I Were King—McCarthy.
14. The Methods of Lady Walderhurst—Burnett.
15. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
16. The Velvet Glove—Merriman.
17. The Cavalier—Cable.
18. Kate Bonnet—Stockton.
19. The Colonials—French.
20. Circumstance—Mitchell.
21. Ulysses—Phillips.
22. Graustark—McCutcheon.
23. The Leopard's Spots—Dixon.
24. Marietta—Crawford.
25. The Pines of Lory—Mitchell.
26. Wolfville Days—Lewis.
27. Kim—Kipling.
28. The Eternal City—Caine.
29. Cardigan—Chambers.
30. Let Not Man Put Asunder—King.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. Audrey—Johnston.
2. The Right of Way—Parker.
3. The Crisis—Churchill.
4. Lazarre—Catherwood.
5. The Making of an American—Riis.
6. The Cavalier—Cable.
7. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
8. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
9. The Eternal City—Caine.
10. If I Were King—McCarthy.
11. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
12. Cardigan—Chambers.
13. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
14. The Methods of Lady Walderhurst—Burnett.
15. Marietta—Crawford.
16. The History of Sir Richard Calmady.—Malet.
17. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
18. Up from Slavery—Washington.
19. The Life of J. R. Lowell—Scudder.
20. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
21. The Valley of Decision—Wharton.
22. The Velvet Glove—Merriman.
23. The Benefactress—Anon.
24. The House with the Green Shutters—Douglas.
25. In the Fog—Davis.
26. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
27. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
28. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
29. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
30. The Making of a Marchioness—Burnett.

The seven best-selling books of the month, as given in the list compiled by *The Bookman* (May), are as follows:

1. Audrey—Johnson.
2. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch—Hegan.
3. The Right of Way—Parker.
4. The House with the Green Shutters—Douglas.
   Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
5. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
   The Fifth String—Sousa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INFLUENCE OF THE LIBRARIAN UPON PUBLIC READING.

THE librarian is generally regarded as a public servant rather than a public adviser, but some recent experiments in libraries throughout the country make it apparent that the librarian is becoming a very influential factor in the molding of the literary tastes of the community. Mr. William E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, has, it will be remembered, established a "Standard Library," of the world's best literature, by means of which he seeks to remind readers of the claims of the classics. Mr. Henry L. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library, has set apart a collection of the same kind, aiming to meet the needs not only of the scholar but of the active and intellectual man of the world. Mr. John Cotton Dana, late of the Springfield (Mass.) Library and now of the Newark Library, has also sought to encourage the better class of reading by every method at his command, with the noteworthy result that during his four years in Springfield he effected an increase of forty-five per cent. in the number of volumes lent for home use, and a decrease of twenty-four per cent. in the proportion of fiction read.

The New York *Times Saturday Review* considers this movement on the part of librarians a most important literary development, and goes so far as to say that "the influence librarians exert in the promotion of better reading has now become the most potent that we have, and the one from which most may be expected in the future." The same paper continues:

"It has always seemed to us that the librarians of the country, in this matter of restricting public devotion to ephemeral books, were the main hope of society. They, in a measure, can control their output—not perhaps as autocrats, but through silent and tactful influences. It is hopeless for critical journals to denounce this class of literature. The results most commonly are to promote its circulation by calling attention to it. At best they can become influential only by the exercise of silence. They may select from the enormous flood books which seem best and ignore the others. It is usually beyond their province to take up old books, since critical journals exist in the world for the purpose of dealing with new ones. But the librarian has within his walls the world's store of great and good books. He likes nothing better than to see his readers take them home, and in numberless ways he can induce them to do so."

The Times Saturday Review not long ago asked several prominent librarians to express opinions as to the best methods that should be employed, in order to restrict the inordinate public taste for fiction and other ephemeral literature. One of the most interesting replies was that received from Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress. He says:

"We all read novels, we all profit by them. To supply them is a legitimate function of the public library, which is in part to furnish instruction through recreation and to cultivate the taste as well as the understanding.

"There is, however, a demand for fiction which I do not believe can legitimately be met by the public library. That is the demand for the latest new novel merely because it is the latest new novel. . . . The free library can not supply the demand for current novels 'hot from the press.' In professing to supply it the library deludes the public and reduces its capacity for services really serviceable. I believe that free libraries would gain in resources and in the end in popular esteem if they would agree to buy no current work of fiction until at least one year after the date of publication.

"They should at the same time make obvious their intention to buy the latest work in the arts and sciences as nearly as possible on the day of its publication."

Prof. A. E. Bostwick, of the circulating department of the New York Public Library, declares that the librarian can improve the reading of those who use his library (1) by seeing that its resources are brought attractively to the notice of the public by lists, bulletins, etc.; (2) by the system of giving out two books at a time and prescribing that only one shall be fiction; (3) by constant personal influence and advice; (4) by cooperation with the public schools; and (5) by excluding from the shelves all books that ought not to be read. Mr. James L. Whitney, of Boston, says:

"At the Boston Public Library the subject of the reading of fiction receives careful attention. The purpose here is to select the best from the mass of such books currently published. To this end all works of fiction are read, not only by the officers of the library, but also by an outside unpaid volunteer committee, and when read are finally passed upon, after examination, by the board of trustees. In addition care is taken, when books are worn out, to replace only those of enduring worth. As a result of this sifting, the fiction read at this library has improved in quality."

One librarian, Mr. J. K. Hosmer, of Minneapolis, holds that it is rather impertinent for librarians to attempt to regulate public reading at all. "The American public resents paternalism," he says, "and is not disposed to believe that those in charge of libraries are any better able than they themselves are to judge of what should and what should not be read." The view of the majority, however, is more nearly expressed by Mr. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University, who states it as his belief that the librarian is exerting an ever-greater influence on public reading, and is coming to be recognized more and more widely as the "best friend and the wisest adviser that the reader may have."

NOTES.

RICHARD MANSFIELD promises for next season the grandest revival of Shakespearian drama Americans have seen since the time of Booth and Barrett. His repertoire will include "Julius Cæsar," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richard III.," and "Henry V."

TWO of the most striking pictures in the annual salon of the Society of French Artists in Paris are the portraits of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt by Chartran. They are pronounced by French critics specimens of Chartran's best work, surpassing in grace and animation anything he has yet done.

A HITHERTO unpublished essay by Thoreau, "The Service," has just been published by Charles E. Godspeed of Boston. The essay is the work of Thoreau's early period, and was written for *The Dial*, but rejected by that organ's first editor, Margaret Fuller, because not "sufficiently deferential to conventionalities of style" and "too imperious in tone."

SOMETHING new and interesting has been added to the sights of Vienna. In the city's museum a room has been opened entirely devoted to the memory of one of the greatest of Austrian-born musicians, Franz Schubert. "So extensively has material been gathered together from all quarters," declares the Vienna correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "that there is hardly a period in the thirty-one years of his life which is not worthily represented."

THE death of Sol Smith Russell removes a quaint figure from the American stage. "Probably very few people ever considered him a great actor," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "because his range was limited. But the man was a genius. He had a native gift for quizzical humor which was almost as effective when he used to give recitations in small towns, in company with a female cornetist and other terrors of the rural lyceum, as after he became a shining star in the theatrical firmament."

AT the twelfth annual dinner of those interested in the free-lecture courses of the Board of Education of New York, some interesting facts were brought out in relation to a movement for popular instruction, which, to quote the New York *Evening Post*, is "of the first importance to the city." Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the organizer of the movement, stated that 3,000 lectures were given in Greater New York during the past winter, and that the total attendance had been more than 900,000.

The Chautauquan Magazine, the Chautauqua Circle book and special reading course pamphlets—all publications of the Chautauqua Institution, which have been published in Cleveland since October 1899 by Chautauqua Assembly, will be published after October 1, by "The Chautauqua Press," with offices in New York City, Chautauqua, Springfield, Ohio, and Chicago. The new company has a capitalization of $100,000, and the president is D. J. Thomas, president and manager of the Floral Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ohio. Frank Chapin Bray will continue to edit *The Chautauquan Magazine* and other publications of the Chautauqua Press. This change of management represents a new expansion policy on the part of Chautauqua with which a large number of the most important popular educational movements of the day have allied themselves for summer and winter work. The three monthly publications of the Floral Publishing Company, *Home and Flowers*, *Pets and Animals*, and *The Floral World*, will be conducted in harmony with the purpose of the allied management.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LESSONS IN HEREDITY FROM THE BEES.

IT was first announced in 1845 that altho impregnation is necessary to produce female bees, the male bees develop from unfertilized eggs. In an article on this subject in the *Deutsche Revue*, Prof. J. W. Spengel, of the University of Giessen, states that it required more than ten years of additional research to convince scientific men that the rule applying to the majority of animal forms admits of the exception now termed parthenogenesis. The writer goes on to say:

"Now if all female bees, the workers as well as the queens, have developed from fertilized eggs, and all male bees, the drones, from the unfertilized, since the queen is the only one to lay eggs, the kinds of relationship between the three classes of bees are most unique, and must be remarkably instructive as regards heredity.

"Take the progeny of any queen bee, which commonly consists of a queen, numerous workers, and several drones; and among these children of this same mother, the young queen and the workers are sisters, but the drones are only their half-brothers, because they have not the same father, or, in fact, no father at all. Of course, they all have a common grandfather, the one on the mother's side. The workers remain childless all their lives, sustaining the relation of aunts to the numerous sons and daughters of their married sister, the queen. The drones never have any other children than daughters.

"This situation provides for most interesting deductions on the process of heredity: (1) the male properties of the drones can not have been inherited from the parents, since they have only a mother; (2) the drones do not transmit their masculine characteristics to their descendants, since the eggs that they impregnate never produce other than females; (3) the workers possess characteristics that were not present in either father or mother, which accordingly they could not have inherited; and which, being incapable of reproduction, they can not transmit to descendants.

"Before an attempt to solve these apparent contradictions, we glance at the most important differences among the three classes, physical and mental: (1) Aside from the reproductive organs, there is variation in size, in which the queen is superior to the drones and these to the workers. (2) Hairs and bristles grow on the workers' hind legs, and serve as brushes and baskets for collecting pollen from the flowers. (3) The workers have a peculiar development of instruments of the mouth, including the unusually long tongue for licking up honey. (4) Wax glands are provided for the workers. (5) The sting is present in the females, the queen and the workers, but wanting in the drones. (6) The eyes are smallest in the queen and somewhat larger in the workers, while in the drones they are so large as to meet upon the upper surface of the body. The well-known mental differences are in as sharp contrast. While the workers are remarkable for activity, skill, and loyal sacrifice for the state, the entire mission of the queen and drones is reproduction of their species; the queen being assiduous in the deposit of eggs, the drones stupid and slothful. How has heredity produced the characteristics peculiar to the workers and the drones?

"The heredity of the queen presents fewer difficulties, inasmuch as her development from an impregnated egg is not peculiar except for the constancy of similarity to the mother; in other words, for the fact that the masculine properties of the father never develop. If, however, the queen and her husband differ in other characteristics, as when a light-haired Italian queen is united to a black-haired German drone, the queen children of the union as well as the worker children bear the marks of both parents as regards the hair, some resembling the father, others the mother.

"But when workers develop from the fertilized eggs, it is not according to the usual process of heredity. These young bees have characteristics not to be found in either of the parents or of the grandparents, but only in their aunts and grand-aunts who have had no share in their procreation. However, if the queen can transmit to these worker descendants characteristics foreign to her own, we must assume their existence within her in a latent state. The fact is, every fertilized egg of a bee contains the possibility of development into either a worker or a queen. That depends altogether upon the nourishment of the larva into which the egg is first developed. After a certain day in the course of development, the specific diet that develops workers is steadily supplied to those of the larvæ destined for the worker class. Marvelous and mysterious as the fact is, it has no bearing upon heredity.

"But how about the heredity of the drones, with neither a father from whom they could have inherited their masculinity, nor sons to whom they can transmit it? At first this seems more remarkable. However, as soon as we recognize that they have a grandfather and grandsons, we perceive that it is not necessary to posit any other variety of heredity than atavism. Of course it is not the usual form of atavism, since this is unvarying and of necessity, while usually the kind of heredity which overleaps a generation is, if not exceptional, at least only one of many possibilities. Here again the crossing of German with Italian bees has furnished important information and enabled us to establish the facts.

"The most amazing thing is that the bee workers, that are incapable of reproduction, should nevertheless preserve their characteristic marks with a constancy we have been accustomed to explain as the result of heredity. Because this class is of the greatest importance to bee folk, it is the more remarkable that they are not capable of transmitting their characteristics to descendants of their own. Are they not the ones who perform all of the labor? Does not the weal or the wo of the state depend upon their activity, their capability? If there has been evolution of the bees, it must have been especially the workers who have undergone the process. But how can that have been transmitted by inheritance to the others? The explanation must be derived from the fact that the workers are the queen's sisters, whose differences have developed from a difference of diet; accordingly that the queen is in possession of the characteristics of the workers, only the variations have remained latent. And these, by means of her eggs that become fertilized, she transmits to those of her female descendants that are destined for the worker class. However, this affords proof that it is only the innate characteristics of the workers that the queen is able to transmit; she never comes into possession of their acquired ones."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THERE A "NASCENT STATE"?

STUDENTS of chemistry are taught in all the text-books that certain elements, especially gases, when freshly freed from combination, are in a state of unusually great activity and will then show increased affinity for other elements. This supposed condition has been named "the nascent state," and its existence has long been a favorite resort of writers on electrochemistry for the explanation of various obscure facts. In a paper read by C. J. Reed at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Electrochemical Society, this state is declared by the writer to be wholly imaginative, and he asserts that its existence has been assumed "for the purpose of hiding ignorance concerning certain phenomena which seem to be difficult to understand." He goes on to say, as reported in *The Western Electrician*:

"The hypothesis of the nascent state has fulfilled this useful purpose for nearly one hundred years; but now it ought to be put aside, as we no longer need the help of this hypothesis for the explanation of electrochemical facts.

"The nascent state is mostly attributed to hydrogen; it is nascent 'hydrogen' to which peculiar reducing-powers have been attributed. The error has been that one mistook coincidence for cause. The fact has long been known that hydrogen and other bodies are often reduced together by the same reducing-agent; from this fact one drew the conclusion that the reducing-agent first liberates hydrogen, and that the hydrogen in its nascent state then reduces the other substance. We can get 'nascent hydrogen' by different methods; and we can therefore determine by experiment whether nascent hydrogen has always the same reducing-power when produced by different methods."

Taking up the various substances whose reduction has been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

assumed to be due to nascent hydrogen, Mr. Reed shows that there are two different classes, the first comprising such substances as have greater chemical energy than hydrogen (like aluminum); the second, such substances as have smaller chemical energy than hydrogen (like gold, copper, and various acids). He takes up each class in turn, and proves conclusively, as it seems to him, that the received theory fails in each case to account for the facts. According to the writer the freed hydrogen "has no special mysterious power of reduction, but simply transmits the energy or electric charge which it has received from the electric circuit to another body. In other words, the hydrogen would then simply act as an electric conductor and it behaves not differently at a cathode than in any other part of the electrolyte." The paper was sharply discussed and the hypothesis of the "nascent state" had able defenders. For certain chemical reactions, we are assured by these, the assumption of a nascent state seems the only possible explanation at present. Mr. Reed, however, maintained his views, and asserted that even for the cases cited against him his new theory holds good.

LAYING RAILROAD TRACKS BY MACHINERY.

A NEW mechanical track-laying device, now being used for the first time near Greenville, Pa., and described by *The Engineering News* (April) as "the most economical and rapid track-layer ever invented," has been devised by R. E. Hurley, of Scranton, Pa. In this arrangement the construction train is preceded by a machine-car, bearing a steel truss-derrick, or crane, extending sixty feet over the road-bed. Next comes a car with elevated platform, upon which the boiler, fuel, and water supplies are carried. The machine, together with its entire construction train of sixteen cars of ties, rails, etc., is hauled by the machine-car as motive power. To quote from the article just referred to:

"The train is made up with the cars upon which the rails and track fastenings are loaded in the rear. Then come the tie-cars and at the head the boiler and machine-cars. At the center of the length of each of the rail and tie cars, and about a foot from each side, is placed a roller, and on these rollers two lines of rails, one on each side of the car, are carried forward toward the head of the train. The power to haul the rails ahead is furnished by a cluster of friction-rolls in the machine-car. At the rear of this line of rails a gang connects rail after rail as the line moves ahead, securing them by placing the angle-bars to the rails and putting one bolt in both ends of each rail. When the rail arrives at the machine-car it is disconnected from those in the rear by taking out one bolt and slackening the other, leaving the angle-bar on the rear end of each rail as it is sent out into the derrick, by power-rolls, to a point about 20 feet in advance of the machine-car wheels. Here it is grasped by specially constructed hoisting-tongs and lowered by one man to the ties below. As the train moves slowly forward at a rate of 20 or 30 feet per minute, the suspended rail reaches a point about 1 foot back of the previously laid rail, from whence it is moved forward by hand, the loose angle-bars passing over the ball of the stationary rail, when a clamp is placed over them. The rail is then released from the tongs, and the bolting is done while the train moves slowly forward. The possibility of making these connections 'on the fly' is one of the most important features of the machine, and accounts, in part, for its rapid work."

But the machine does more than lay rails; it also places the ties for them to rest on. The ties are loaded on cars placed between the machine-car and the cars of rails; and the rails, as they move forward over the cars, pass under the ends of the ties, and thus act as tie conveyors in the movement from the rail-cars to the machine-car. In this manner they are carried forward to the machine, where they are taken from the rails by an attachment on an endless chain, and conveyed over the top of the derrick, which delivers them on the road-bed about 12 feet in advance of the outward end of the rail. The road-bed under the derrick is thus kept constantly supplied with ties sufficiently in advance of the rails to allow time for proper adjustment. To quote again:

"The machinery is so geared that the material moves over the cars at exactly the same speed as the train moves over the track, thus keeping up a constant supply of ties and rails at just the rate required. This work is all done with the least possible amount of labor, and with very little lifting. The men are distributed over the train and on the road-bed in front of the machine-car in such a manner as to be free to work without interfering with each other.

"The derrick in front of the machine-car is at such a height as to give free action to the spikers below, and the front portion of it is so constructed that it can be swung to either side to suit the curvature, thus landing the ties exactly on the line.

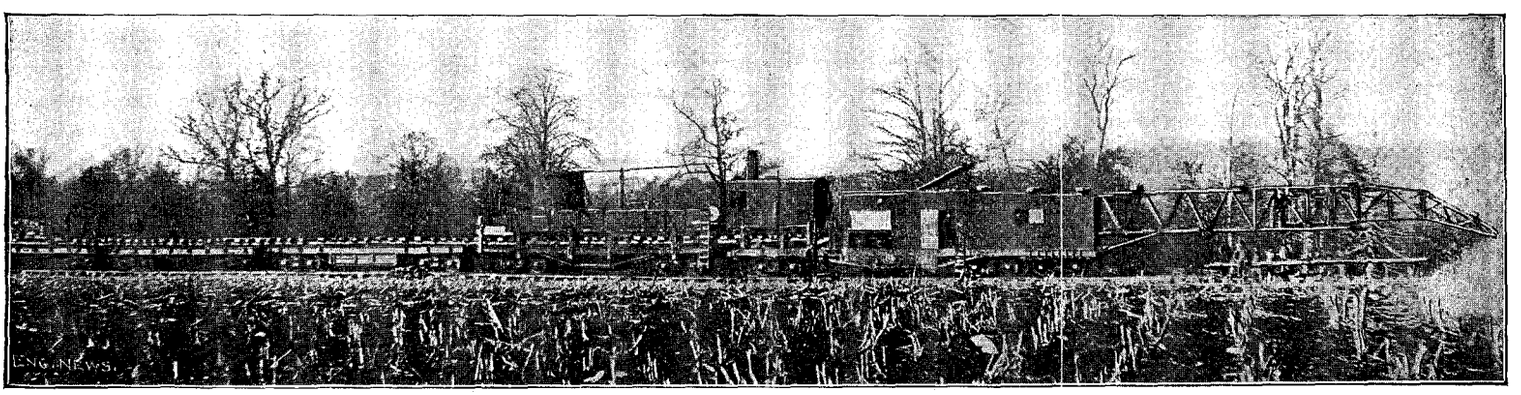
"Special appliances in the shape of tools are also used with the machine, making it possible to work with a rapidity that would seem at first to be quite out of the question. . . . This machine, with forty men, is capable of laying two miles of track per day."

THE EASY PRODUCTION OF LOW TEMPERATURES.

RECENT inventions have made the attainment of very low temperatures a process that is within the reach of almost any one, the apparatus being simple and the necessary chemicals easily obtainable. In *La Nature* (April 12), M. Georges Vitoux writes as follows on the subject:

"Not so very long ago, in physical laboratories the freezing of mercury was regarded as a remarkable experiment. It is no longer so, and physicists have showed us that by the judicious use of liquefied gases we may without trouble obtain extremely low temperatures, in the neighborhood of 200° below zero Centigrade [−328° F.].

"Nevertheless, altho theoretically no scientist is ignorant of how such feats are accomplished, many find themselves unable to carry them out in practise. Contrary to what might be sup-



THE HURLEY TRACK-LAYING MACHINE AT WORK LAYING TRACK ON THE BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD, NEAR GREENVILLE, PA.
Courtesy of *The Engineering News*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

posed, however, it is not very difficult to obtain low temperatures with easily procured apparatus. Professor d'Arsonval has recently shown at the Academy of Sciences that with some precautions we can easily reach degrees of cold between −60° and −195° C. [−76° and −319° F.].

"Thus, if we place methyl chlorid in a porous vessel, by its simple and natural evaporation through the sides we bring the temperature to −60° C. With carbonic acid or acetylene it is

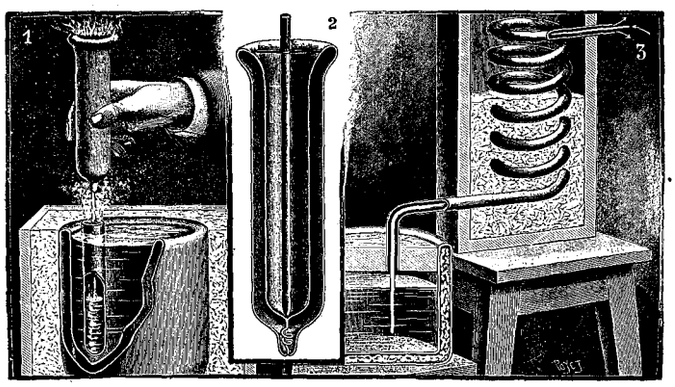


FIG. 1.—1, Cooling gasoline by liquid air. 2, Vessel containing liquid air. 3, Apparatus for volatilization of carbonic acid dissolved in acetone.

easy to obtain temperatures of −112° or −115° C. [−175° F.]. To do this we dissolve in cold acetone snow of carbonic acid or acetylene, either of which is easily made at the ordinary temperature and pressure, by opening a vessel containing liquid carbonic acid or acetylene. The cold produced by the sudden evaporation of a part of the liquid mass lowers the temperature sufficiently to transform the rest of this mass into snow, which, left to itself, melts slowly. This snow may be collected by directing into a cloth the jet of carbonic acid or acetylene coming from the vessel that contains the liquefied gas.

"This snow is very soluble in acetone, and in dissolving it gives rise to additional cooling, which, if the acetone has been previously cooled sufficiently, brings the final temperature to −115° C.

"An arrangement devised by M. d'Arsonval for this purpose is both simple and ingenious. It consists in hastening the evaporation of the snow by a cold current of air. He uses a double worm of tin consisting of a tube 10 millimeters [⅜ inch] in diameter and 10 meters [33 feet] long, into whose interior is introduced another tube of the same length but of only half the diameter. The combination is wound into a spiral and placed in a wooden box made non-conducting by wool-packing (see illustration). . . . . .

"An air-current passing through the small tube and traversing the volatile liquid, provokes evaporation, which takes place with

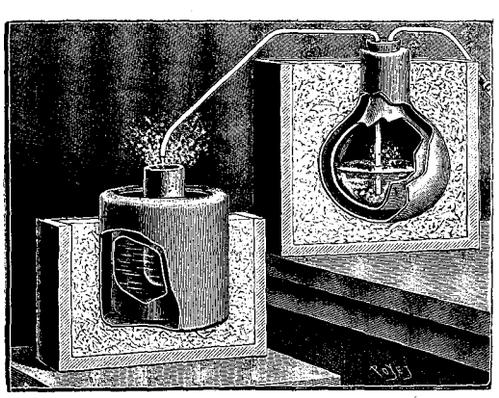


FIG. 2.—Chilling petroleum by liquid air.

an enormous absorption of heat. Thus the escaping gases are at a very low temperature. But these cold gases have to pass through the space separating the large tube from the small one, and so the air-current through the small tube is cooled before reaching the mixture of snow and acetone."

For temperatures below −115° C., we are told, we must have recourse to liquid air, which is now easily produced by the machines of Tripler and of Linde. With the improved vessels of silvered glass now used to hold the liquid, the loss by evaporation, at a temperature of −194° C. [−319° F.] is reduced to 20 grams [about one-half ounce] an hour, a very small quantity, so that the use of liquid air for this purpose is now a practical method. D'Arsonval uses gasoline as a refrigerating agent and keeps this at a constant low temperature by dropping the liquid air slowly into a test-tube immersed in it. Different ways of doing this are shown in the illustrations.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MANUFACTURE AND USES OF GELATIN.

IT is seldom that an article is used both as a foodstuff and in the mechanical industries. Gelatin is equally important in both, as we are reminded by M. Elbie in *Cosmos* (April 5): It is one of the commonest substances in the animal economy; it exists in isomeric forms, in almost all parts of the bodies of mammals, birds and fishes; in the skin, the flesh, even the bones. But notwithstanding this, in spite of its cheapness and altho it is susceptible of so many applications, gelatin remains, he tells us, "one of the substances before which chemists confess that they are beaten and humbly declare that they know little more about it than common mortals." The writer continues:

"Of complex composition and essentially colloidal nature, the gelatins, incapable of crystallization, are difficult to obtain in a pure state; their molecule, which is probably very heavy, is of such a character that we can foresee numerous cases of polymerism and isomerism in their history. All that we can affirm is that, as with all organic substances, we find among their products amins of mixed function, nearly allied to the redoubtable toxins that form during the putrefaction of dead bodies.

"Whatever may be the primary substance from which we start (except in the case of bones), the extraction of gelatin is nearly the same. The 'gluey matters,' softened by maceration in milk of lime, are subjected in a great caldron to the action of boiling water. The ossein and the other albuminoid substances of the same kind that exist in the tissues gelatinify and dissolve. The whole secret of the operation is to leave the solutions for as short a time as possible at the boiling temperature, for gelatin undergoes in these conditions a change that greatly diminishes its adhesive properties. . . . . .

"Thus are obtained liquids charged with gelatin which are solidified by cooling. The jelly is cut into strips before it has hardened too much, and it is then dried. Here is a delicate point: gelatin is very sensitive to atmospheric changes. . . . The drying must take place in an oven, after which the strips are cleaned by vigorous brushing after rapid passage through boiling water. . . . . .

"If bones be subjected for a sufficient time to the action of superheated steam, the ossein [or organic portion] will gelatinify and dissolve. When we do this with fresh beef bones at 106° C. [223° F.] and introduce into the apparatus a shower of cold water, we get a gelatinous bouillon containing about 1.2 per cent. of gelatin, which has been regarded as very nutritious. This bouillon has been made the basis of a whole diet for invalids. . . . With a pound of this liquid and two ounces of bread a soup can be made that costs not more than 6 centimes [1.2 cents].

"By lessening the amount of cold water, it is easy to obtain a jelly that, properly colored and spiced, has at least the appearance of a healthful food. . . . . .

"This had a certain vogue in Europe and even in America. Finally, however, physicians began to ask whether the nutritive qualities of gelatin were real or whether they were merely a means of deceiving the hungry and starving the unfortunate. This second hypothesis was declared to be the true one; and a blow was dealt to the gelatin industry. . . . . .

"The alimentary applications of gelatin are now somewhat restricted; it is used in the corkage of wines and beer, and cooks and confectioners employ it to some extent. It has a very important modern use in the preparation of sensitive photographic

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plates; but its largest employment in all industries is as the basis of all kinds of glues.

"Gelatin is an adhesive material of the highest order, the better in its purer states; fish glue is its best form. It is used hot when dissolved in water or alcohol, or cold when dissolved in acids. In the latter form it is less solid, takes hold more slowly, and does not hold so well. In strong glues, inert solid substances are sometimes incorporated—plaster, powdered glass, iron rust—to give them the resisting powers of a cement. Certain resins are also added, as in the famous Armenian cement, colorless, limpid, and waterproof, which the Turkish jewelers use to fix their gems. It is rarely found in commerce and sells for its weight in gold."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEATHS FROM ILLUMINATING GAS.

THAT modern methods, adopted to lessen the cost of manufacture of illuminating gas, have brought about a greatly increased death-rate from gas-poisoning is charged by *American Medicine* (April 12). This, it claims, is due to the use of the so-called "water-gas," in which there is a high proportion of the very poisonous carbon monoxid. Says the writer:

"Several decades ago, it was found that by using a liberal admixture of water-gas, an illuminant of fair quality could be furnished at a price much lower than coal-gas and yield greater dividends. This was sufficient motive for energetic work by lobbyists in different States to secure the repeal of laws limiting the proportion of carbon monoxid in illuminating gas to 10 per cent., practically prohibiting water-gas, which contains at least 30 per cent. of this lethal agent. Following the repeal of these laws in Massachusetts, there has been a most remarkable increase of deaths and of accidents attributable to illuminating agents. In the thirteen years prior to the introduction of water-gas the number of deaths registered as due to illuminating gas was only eight, all from the inhaling of gas as a suicidal agent. In the thirteen years following the introduction of water-gas the number of deaths due to this cause is stated to have been 459, and there have been a number of accidental asphyxiations with recovery. These figures take no account of the many cases of chronic gas-poisoning, due to leakage from pipes. Water-gas is far more penetrative than coal-gas, and those interested in sanitation claim that it has a corrosive action on metals leading to a far greater escapement of carbonic oxid. This seems evidenced by the saturation of the soil in the vicinity of mains, leading in many instances to the destruction of all plant life. There can be no reasonable doubt that, with the great affinity of the carbon monoxid for the normal oxygen of the blood, constant absorption of the gas in small quantities will eventually produce a condition of general ill-health, greatly increasing the liability to disease and at the same time lessening the resisting-power of the organism. Many puzzling cases of decline in physical vigor possibly have their origin in a constant admixture of illuminating gas having a high percentage of carbon monoxid with the air of homes insufficiently ventilated. In view of these facts it should be made incumbent upon all gas companies to give public notice of the use of water-gas with a caution as to its dangerous character, and there should be in addition municipal legislation limiting the proportion of carbonic oxid in the resident section, after midnight at least, to not more than ten per cent. and regulating the character of the gas-burners and their fittings, with appropriate penalties to secure enforcement."

Electrical "Feelers" for Ships.—A novel device which aims at the prevention of collisions at sea by electrical methods is the invention of a Russian engineer, one Nicholas Gherassimoff, says *Electricity*, quoting the London *Electrical Engineer*.

"The object of the arrangement is to insure against collision between the ship and any moving or stationary body in the path of the ship, either at the surface or at a depth less than the draft of the ship, and also to give warning of shoals. The inventor's idea is to have electrically propelled bodies or 'feelers' moving in advance of and at substantially the same rate of speed as the ship, and at such a depth under water as to come in contact with any obstruction at a depth less than the draft of the ship. There are three of these 'feelers,' one of which moves in a line wth the keel and the other two in paths to the right and left of this line respectively. The three electric cables controlling the feelers are united at a point in such a manner that this point and the position of the three feelers are at the corners of a square. A cable from the junction point is then connected with indicating apparatus aboard the ship. The feelers are controlled by an electric current from the ship, and are provided with mechanism connected with the indicating-apparatus before mentioned to show the deviation in one direction of the two outside feelers, and the deviation in either direction of a third or leading feeler. Each feeler is also supplied with a luminous floating signal carried by a buoy at the surface of the water. The indications aboard ship denote also whether a feeler has come into contact with a floating obstruction or is over a shoal."

Invisible Microbes.—Microbes are known, says *Cosmos*, so small that they are invisible even under the microscope, and can pass through porous substances that will keep out ordinary bacteria. Such are the microbes of peripneumonia and of aphthous fever in cattle. Says *Cosmos*:

"Messrs. Nicolle and Adil-bey have thought that the agent of cattle-plague, which has hitherto escaped all search, might be an infinitely small microbe. To ascertain, they filtered great quantities of serum and other liquids from animals suffering from the disease. The filtrate, injected into calves, gave them sometimes the disease, sometimes immunity. These preliminary experiments showed that the microbe could traverse the Berkefeld filter, which had arrested very small bacteria like those of chicken cholera.

"The microbes in the filtrate are evidently very few, since it is necessary to inject large quantities to obtain an effect. . . . Messrs. Nicolle and Adil-bey conclude that the microbe of bovine plague is in the same class with those of peripneumonia and aphthous fever. Like them, it is invisible under the microscope and passes through all filters. According to these scientists it is contained especially in the white blood-corpuscles. . . . The importance of these invisible microbes increases daily, since they are the agents of very grave maladies."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A COMPARATIVE innovation," says *The Western Electrician*, in a description of the equipment of the "Overland Limited" from Chicago to San Francisco, "is the providing of telephone connection from the train, when stationary in stations, to the local-exchange system. In the train-sheds at important stations pendant telephone wires are arranged in such a manner as to be available to be brought through a window of one of the cars—usually the observation-car—to a portable telephone, where a plug connection is made. The portable instrument is brought into the car, and not carried on the train. Regular toll-rates are charged. At present connections are made only at Chicago, Omaha, and San Francisco, altho other stations are to be fitted up.

"I KNEW the signals would come up to 2,100 miles, because I had fitted the instruments to work to that distance," said Marconi to Mr. H. H. McClure in an interview published in *McClure's* (April) regarding his latest feat of mid-ocean telegraphy. "If they had not come, I should have known that my operators at Poldhu were not doing their duty. Why, I can sit down now and figure out just how much power and what equipment would be required to send messages from Cornwall to the Cape of Good Hope or to Australia. I can not understand why the scientists do not see this thing as I do. It is perfectly simple, and depends merely on the height of the wire used and the amount of power at the transmitting ends. Supposing you wanted to light a circuit of 1,000 electric lamps. You would use enough dynamos and produce enough current for that effect. If you did not have that much power, you could not operate 1,000 lamps. It is the same with my system. We found several years ago that if we doubled the height of our aerial wire we quadrupled the effect. We used one-fortieth of a horse-power then. Now I use several horse-power, and, by producing a powerful voltage, I naturally get an effect in proportion to that power. It is not possible to keep on extending the height of our aerial conductors, so we simply use more power when we wish to do long-distance work."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PLEA FOR AN AMERICAN PASSION PLAY.

WHEN a tentative performance of a Passion Play was given in New York a few weeks ago and a plan to continue the performances was broached, the clergy of the metropolis, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, seemed to be unanimous in their hostility to the project. Since that time, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, Mgr. Bruchesi, has put the formal ban of his church on the Passion Play produced in that city by Julien Daoust. Yet at least one prominent New York clergyman, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, takes the view that an American Passion Play, if staged under proper conditions, would be of material assistance to the church in its efforts to quicken the religious spirit in the hearts of the people. He says in *The Theatre* (May):

JULIEN DAOUST AS CHRIST.
(*Montreal, 1902.*)
Courtesy of *The Theatre* (New York).

"Church-going people are shocked when they hear that it is proposed to give the Passion Play on the American stage. Such a performance seems to them irreverent, if not blasphemous. Their objections, however, are largely theoretical, for very few people in America have seen a Passion Play. The *idea* shocks them. Why is it that the bare thought of a dramatic representation of the last days of the life of Jesus deeply offends Christian people? The story of Christ as given in the Gospel is the most dramatic story in the world. Nothing can exceed in tragic and awful meaning the earthly vicissitudes of the Creator of all things. Christ's life in its most human and liberal interpretation is a great drama. Why, then, should the modern believer in the most dramatic of all religions condemn the dramatic representation of this story?"

Mr. Grant proceeds to answer the question he propounds, admitting at the outset that many of the objections advanced are not to be lightly dismissed. Christian people very naturally, he thinks, shrink from the idea of the impersonation of Christ, the apostles, and the other characters in the sacred story by "actors and actresses who have played parts of a very different sort or whose lives are in conflict with the ideals of these holy men and women." Then there is something incongruous in the thought of a stage associated with comic, sensational, spectacular, or vulgar associations being "trodden by the feet of Christ," and in the idea of a Passion Play organized as a purely mercantile venture. But Mr. Grant believes that none of these obstacles are insurmountable. He declares:

"I personally know actors and actresses whose characters are such as to fit them for even sacred parts. Indeed, there must be many whose representation of Biblical personages would not seem glaringly unbecoming. There are theaters of sweet association, there are upright theatrical managers. Financial profit is, after all, incidental to anything that is produced with expense, and which is given to the public for a money consideration. I understand that the incident of profit does not always appear in theatrical ventures.

"I have no doubt there are religious people who would like to see the Passion Play given in America under proper conditions—noble actors, a stage of fine traditions, and a manager devoted to high ideals. I have been very much impressed at the effect upon friends of mine who witnessed at the Lambs' Club, one Sunday evening in Lent, some scenes of Mr. Clay M. Greene's 'Nazareth.' The effect was spiritually stimulating, and it increased the reverence of those who spoke to me of the performance for Christ and his church. In the performance I mention, no one personated the Lord; a light prefigured him. Such a method would remove one great objection to the Passion Play in the minds of the public."

Mr. Grant thinks that the right kind of a Passion Play would be of service mainly "to persons not richly endowed with imagination," and maintains that to such it would prove a real inspiration. He concludes:

"The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play is almost universally approved of. Those who have journeyed to the little Bavarian town return in awe. The difference, however, between the German peasants' presentation of the Passion Play and a presentation on the American stage is one largely of sentiment. The romantic origin of the Ober-Ammergau play, the simple manner of life of the actors, the distant journey, all conspire to produce a sentiment favorable to the play, quite independent of its merits and independent of the essential question whether the drama should use the life of Christ as its theme. The conditions are

EDMOND DAOUST AS PONTIUS PILATE.
(*Montreal, 1902.*)
Courtesy of *The Theatre* (New York).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

favorable at Ober-Ammergau. Could not the conditions be made favorable in America?

"The drama to my mind is the most effective form of art. It can combine at its best poetry, that form of art which depends least upon material aid, with painting, architecture, sculpture, in a living and vivid presentation. It appeals not alone to one sense, as do the other arts, but to two senses. Painting appeals to the eye, music appeals to the ear, the drama holds the attention through both these avenues to the brain. The power of the drama for good and for refined pleasure is enormous. It is, and forever will be, the great human art. Painting is limited, music is vague, in comparison with the drama. We do not use the drama enough in its highest ways—to present great histories, to display beautiful manners, to reveal the inevitable realization of spiritual states, to charm and awe with sacred spectacles. We have to thank the stage to-day for humor, for pathos, and for romance. If ever we have a national theater, the stage in America may enter into its larger inheritance. I should like to see a Passion Play on the American stage, under proper conditions. I do not believe it would cheapen the Christian religion. Christian people must not shut their eyes to anything which tends to give greater reality to the story of Christ, through fear that it will shake their faith."

ANTON LANG AS CHRIST.
(*Ober-Ammergau, 1900.*)
Courtesy of *The Theatre* (New York).

IS TOO MUCH MONEY SPENT ON CHURCH STEEPLES?

A STATISTICIAN of a practical and somewhat eccentric turn of mind has estimated that something like $45,000,000 has been invested in ornamental church building in this country, chiefly in the form of church steeples. If this feature of church architecture were dispensed with and the amount represented turned into the regular channels of church beneficence, he believes that the religious denominations would be relieved for a long time to come from the necessity of appealing for funds to carry on their work. "Quericus," a writer in *The Christian Work* (New York, April 26), is led by this calculation to inquire "whether the churches generally are utilizing as fully as they should the vast amount of property in the shape of buildings and lands in their possession." He declares:

"The total value of church property in the United States is set down at $900,000,000. The greater part of this enormous sum is represented in splendid and costly edifices, devoted exclusively to religious purposes and open for only a few hours each week. For the remainder of the time these buildings stand idle and empty monuments of religious faith and sentiment, cold, stately, and magnificent—all this but nothing more. From a practical and business point of view they represent capital that is 'tied up' and largely non-productive. This state of things is prejudicial to the cause of religious progress. It is repugnant to common sense and enlightened reason; it argues wastefulness and extravagance, and it ought not to be."

And yet if any radical changes are undertaken in the construction and use of church buildings, "a strong opposition will be encountered, based chiefly on sentimental grounds and on that spirit of ultra-conservatism which challenges everything pertaining to religious institutions." The writer continues:

"The disposition to cling to the old and conventional forms and uses in church buildings would be just as strong as it is to cling to old and outworn creeds and forms of worship. The thing that has been that it is which shall be—this is the rule in religious affairs all around. The sentiment underlying this is not to be regarded lightly. There is wisdom and safety in it, but it may be carried too far for the welfare of religion. After making all reasonable and needful allowances for the spirit of veneration and reverence attaching to old and established forms and uses, and often helpful to religious faith, we believe that the time is at hand when a radical departure should be made in the construction of church buildings and the uses to which they are put. Not even the most insistent defenders and literalists of the orthodox school will contend that the Bible prescribes the exact pattern for these structures or the precise uses to which they shall be put. There is nothing absolutely essential to the propagation of religious faith in an altar rail or even a pulpit. Some of the strongest and most successful religious movements that the world has known have, in fact, been carried on without these accessories."

It would be more in harmony with wise and prudent business management and the utilitarian spirit of the age, concludes the writer, "if the vast capital now lying almost dead and useless in costly accessories to the churches, which they do as well, if not better, without, were turned into the channels of missionary enterprise or into the funds for reaching and evangelizing the unchurched masses in our great cities and neglected country districts."

THE POPE AND FREEMASONRY

LEO XIII., in his latest encyclical, his so-called testament, makes a fresh attack on the Freemasons, whom he describes as "a dark, forbidding sect, which society has long nourished in its midst, like a deadly disease, endangering its health, fruitfulness, and life." He continues:

"Like a standing personification of revolution, it forms a kind of subversive society, the aim of which is to dominate recognized society, and oppose its existence by warring against God and His church. It would seem altogether superfluous to call it by name, since the whole world recognizes by these distinguishing characteristics the Freemasons, of whom we made special mention in our encyclical 'Humanum Genus' of April 20, 1884, warning all against their wicked designs, false teachings, and corrupt deeds. This sect, which embraces almost all nations and has joined to it other sects, the workings of which it secretly controls, has, through its followers, which it knows how to attract by means of substantial inducements and how to govern by the employment of promises or threats, as the case may be, forced itself into all social arrangements, with the result that it constitutes, to a certain degree, an invisible and an irresponsible state within the lawful state. Possessed of the spirit of the devil, it understands, as the apostle says (2 Cor. xi. 14), how to transform itself into an angel of light; it boasts of its humanitarianism while it renders everything subservient to sectarian ends; it declares itself to be free from all political aims, and at the same time takes an exceedingly active part in the legislation and the administration of the state; it recommends respect to the existing authorities and even to religion, and its ultimate aim—as shown by its tenets—is the overthrow of monarchical power and the priesthood, both of which are by it represented as enemies of liberty."

The well-known attitude of the Pope toward Freemasons and this renewal of his oft-expressed sentiments elicit a vigorous defense of Freemasonry from the great German middle-class organ, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The *Vossische Zeitung* expresses itself as follows:

"In common with every Pope since Clement XII., Leo XIII. has passed sentence of death upon a society including among its members authors, thinkers, sovereigns, and statesmen. Not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

once only, but a half-dozen times, has this been done by the present occupant of the threefold throne; as in 1884, so in 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898; he vented his anger against this subversive faction in exalted verse even, and during his reign it has been possible for an entire congress to assemble in Triest for the purpose of combating Freemasonry, and this with the papal sanction. . . . . .

"Leo XIII. declares, indeed, that the 'tenets' of the society prove that the Freemasons wish to do away with monarchical authority and the priesthood. In the struggle against God must this 'dark sect,' this 'personification of revolution,' this 'subversive society' seek its title to existence. The wording of the 'tenets' is not calculated to shock. We are acquainted with a considerable portion of them. Any one can procure them for himself, and nothing is more laughable than the hidden mysteries of the Freemason's lodge. The Jesuit, Father Gruber, as have many before him, has in his writings laid bare the 'venomous core' of Freemasonry, so that one may penetrate the mysteries of the order without joining it. Why does he not impart to the world those passages in the 'tenets' which establish the relentless warfare against God, against religion, against monarchies? Almost all Freemasons base their laws upon the old oaths of fealty, of 1723, the first sentence of which runs: 'The Freemason, as such, is bound to obey the moral law, and if he is wise he will neither be a stupid atheist nor an irreligious libertine.' In the second sentence is the following: 'A Freemason is a peaceful subject of the civil authority where he lives and works, and may not engage in riots or conspiracies against the peace and the welfare of his nation.' Political opposition and agitations may at no time be carried on within the lodge. The 'general principles of Freemasonry,' which were established in Hamburg, June 7, 1870, and remain the rules of conduct for all German Freemasons' lodges, require (§ 1) belief in God, in a higher moral standard, and in the immortality of the soul, and the practical proof of the injunction: 'Love God before all and thy neighbor as thyself.' In the manual of the grand lodge of the country we read in § 3: 'The teaching of the grand lodge is based upon Christianity, which must constitute the rule of conduct of all Freemasons. . . . The Bible remains the firm basis of the teachings of our order; it is the chief source of our knowledge, of our highest light proceeding from the altar.' To what extent these or similar statements agree with or contradict the tenets of Freemasonry, will not at this time be examined. It, however, would appear that the charges brought by the Pope against the Freemasons as a body are false and without confirmation.

"But a person need never have seen a Freemason's lawbook, he need only look at the persons who have belonged to the order and who to-day still lend it support, in order to gain a clearer and brighter view as to its desire to abolish religion and monarchies. Old Fritz was at variance with religion and priests; he surely did not wish to imperil his own throne. And yet he protected the Freemasons. The King of England, Edward VII., was until his accession to the throne grand master of the English Freemasons. The King of Sweden is to-day at the head of the order. Are they subversive, revolutionary, dark sectarians possessed of the spirit of the devil? The Pope makes no mention of them in his testament. He does not speak of this or that lodge, of this or that state, but only of the Freemasons as a whole, and confounds them with each other."

An article in the current number of *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) on "Freemasonry in France" is of interest in this connection. The history of Freemasonry in France and England affords a curious contrast, writes the author:

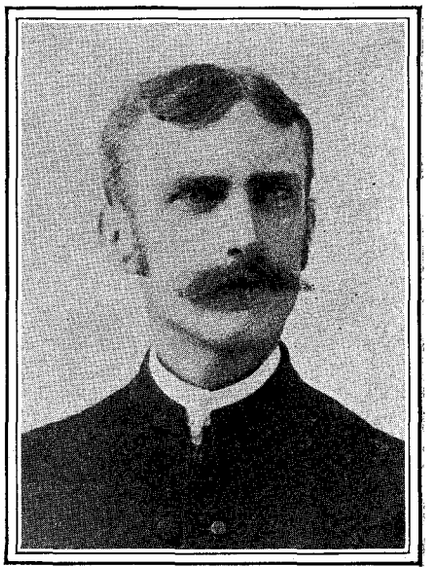
"In England the order is practically coexistent with the dynasty, the foundations of the present organization having been laid in London in 1717, and in all essential respects it has undergone no fundamental change. For more than a century it has been directly connected with royalty, its honors and dignities are still attractive to the nobility, and it is strictly loyal, conservative, non-political, and non-democratic. In France we find an entirely different state of things. The order, first brought into the country by Englishmen in 1721, has waxed and waned with every dynastic upheaval. It has been rent asunder by schisms, it has wavered between the conflicting claims of science and religion, and has now become a frankly political, anti-clerical, idea-worshiping, and democratic organization, no longer deserving, from the English point of view, to be called by the name it bears."

The gradual development, especially during the last twenty years, of Freemasonry as a political force is one of the most noteworthy features of the contemporary history of France. Says the writer:

"Freemasonry is above all things concerned with home politics. Religious opinions are a secondary consideration. Jews, Turks, infidels, heretics, Protestants, and Catholics are equally eligible for initiation, but Monarchists are not. The order is, in a word, Republican. In matters of detail the lodges vary just as widely as the groups in the center and left of the Chamber of Deputies. Some are moderate, some radical, and some Socialist, but all are absolutely hostile to Prince Victor Napoleon and the Duke of Orleans. No candidate is admitted unless the inquiries made in regard to his political antecedents leave no doubt of his attachment to the existing *régime*. The Freemasons, in fact, regard themselves as the inheritors of the traditions of the revolution and the champions of the democracy, whose rights, they consider, are incompatible with the existence of a monarchy in France."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN HAWAII.

THE religious deadlock in the Hawaiian islands, created by the refusal of Bishop Willis, of Honolulu (Church of England), to surrender the chargé that he has held for thirty years, has been adjusted, it is hoped finally, by his resignation. Bishop Nichols, of California, who was recently sent out as the official representative of the American Protestant Episcopal Church to settle the difficulties existing in the islands, has assumed ecclesiastical responsibility over the Hawaiian diocese, pending the arrival of the Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, who was elected Bishop of Honolulu at the April session of the House of Bishops in Cincinnati. The following account of the events leading up to this culmination is taken from the New York *Outlook* (April 12):



REV. H. B. RESTARICK,
Missionary Bishop-Elect of Honolulu.
Courtesy of *The Churchman* (New York).

"Before the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, the Church of England had direct control of the Episcopal communion in the islands. The Bishop of Honolulu was not a colonial, but a missionary bishop, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but not removable by him. His salary was provided by the English Society for the Promotion of the Gospel in Foreign Lands. When Hawaii became United States territory, it was evident that the control of the church should be transferred to American authority. Against this transfer the aged Bishop Willis, the incumbent, protested. This action on the part of Bishop Willis was in some measure due to the fact that he suspected that the legal proceedings which a clergyman had proposed to institute against him originated in America. The foundation for this suspicion seems to be merely that the Bishop of New York had in a communication to this clergyman stated that a 'clergyman may properly claim legal protection

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

against a tyrannical bishop,' and that 'the power of the bishop is not despotic, but constitutional.' The only way by which the office of the bishop could be vacated was by the resignation of the incumbent, and this for some time it was impossible to obtain; but, after a conference between Bishop Willis and other church authorities at the Episcopal Convention last fall, the Bishop consented to offer his resignation, to take effect on April 1. Since that time the Bishop has written an open letter to the chairman of the House of Bishops, alleging that he has been treated with discourtesy. It is, however, only a pathetic expression of disappointment."

The significance of this whole incident, declares *The Outlook*, is twofold:

"In the first place, it illustrates the independence of the bishopric. Even the Archbishop could not exert his superior authority to any practical end, and altho the society which provided the salary withdrew its support, the Bishop through his own private fortune remained dictator of the situation. It was only by his personal acquiescence that the two great churches—the English Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States—were finally able to make this most necessary transfer of jurisdiction. In the second place, it illustrates the legal as well as the ecclesiastical questions which have arisen consequent to the acquisition of the new island possessions of the United States."

The future religious development of the Hawaiian islands will no doubt be greatly influenced by the new American bishop. Mr. Restarick, says the New York *Churchman* (April 26), has already proved himself to be an "able, efficient, resourceful organizer of religious effort." He is an Englishman by birth, and has been for twenty years the rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, Cal. Under his leadership, this church has become the mother of four others; and he has also organized, with what is described as remarkable success, an association of "Lay-Readers." *The Churchman* prophesies "a rejuvenated and vigorous life," in the Hawaiian church as the result of his assumption of his new duties.

IS PRESBYTERIANISM DECLINING?

THE Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has prepared a record of the 7,000 churches of that denomination showing the number of accessions on confession. He found that in only 81 churches did the number of such accessions exceed fifty during the year ending May 1, 1901, and that more than 2,000 churches reported no accessions. The list of the 81 churches is published in *The Church Economist* (New York, April), which makes the following comment:

"Most of the churches named are in the larger cities, as might be supposed, owing to the larger membership and stronger organization generally. The Synod of Pennsylvania leads in the number of the churches (20), with New York second (17), and Ohio third (11). This roughly agrees with the national distribution of membership. Only one church on the Pacific coast appears.

"While a large majority of the churches are located in cities of importance, the following are among the large cities which are without representation on the list: St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Buffalo, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Duluth, and Baltimore."

The Church Economist sent a circular inquiry to the 81 churches, asking the following questions:

"Was increase due to special revival or continuous effort?
"Was outside evangelistic help employed?
"What was the main source of increase?
"Did officers and church-members take effective part?
"Were 'after-meetings' held?
"Were many adults baptized?
"What line of effort seemed most fruitful?"

Of the 53 churches from which replies were received, 27 reported the increase due to continued interest. The accessions in eight cases were credited to "special revival." But the main source of accessions was the Sunday-school. To the question, "Did officers and church-members take an effective part?" most of the pastors returned a "rather perfunctory and guarded affirmative," and several said plainly that little such cooperation was had.

"After-meetings," at which opportunity was given for decision and public confession, were held in 31 of the 53 churches replying. From one-fourth to one-third of the accessions were apparently from those not baptized in infancy. The last question, "What line of effort seemed most fruitful?" brought a chorus of emphatic testimony in favor of "personal work."

The facts elicited by Dr. Roberts's statistics and the inquiries of *The Church Economist* have caused disquieting reflections in some quarters. Dr. Roberts himself confesses that the progress of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is "not so rapid as in former years." "The real reason," he says, "appears to be the lack of spiritual vigor in all the Christian denominations, for other churches in the United States than the Presbyterian report decided decreases in addition to membership." *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia, April 23) says:

"There may be, and is, need for a greater and more wise adaptation of agencies to accomplish all that is desired; but the trend of evangelical opinion and effort is in the right direction, and the exhibit is encouraging, tho not all that we could wish. Large additions are made to the church from the laboring classes every year. In fact, the larger proportion of its present membership have to labor for their living. And if it were not for the foreign ideas respecting labor and social questions that are being rapidly and extensively engrafted upon our American civilization, we would see still larger returns; or if the rum-power were broken our sanctuaries would make numerical gains that would be astonishing."

The following table, compiled by Dr. Roberts and showing the strength of the Presbyterian denomination in various parts of the world, is taken from *The Westminster* (Toronto, Presb.):

United States	8,350,000
Australasia	617,841
France	780,126
Hungary, Transylvania	4,560,823
Holland	2,501,907
British Isles	6,207,503
Canada	831,729
Germany	5,821,748
Switzerland	2,194,329
Africa	1,423,000
Asia and in missions through the world	1,207,451
In the Evangelical Church of Germany, exclusive of Lutherans	7,790,128
Total	40,286,685

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A MEMORIAL tablet and fountain in memory of the late Prof. Henry Drummond was unveiled by Lady Aberdeen in Glasgow a few days ago.

THE jewel-encrusted Bible brought to this country by Mr. J. S. Morgan, the nephew of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, is unique among books. Its binding is of gold, set with garnets, sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds. The Bible, which was bought in Italy, is in manuscript, and is believed to be the work of eighth-century monks.

COL. JOHN MCKEE, a negro millionaire who died recently in Philadelphia, bequeathed nearly all his immense fortune to the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishop Ryan is named as executor of the will. "What makes this bequest especially remarkable," comments *The Ave Maria* (Rom. Cath.), "is the fact that Colonel McKee was not a Catholic and was personally unknown to Archbishop Ryan."

MISS ELLEN M. STONE, whose trials and perils have brought her international fame, is telling the story of her "Six Months among Brigands" in *McClure's Magazine*. She has also entered the lecture-field, and is speaking to large audiences in Eastern cities. In view of some hostile criticism of her actions, she has issued, through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a statement in which she declares that she hopes to devote whatever money she may receive (1) to reimbursing "any who may have embarrassed themselves by helping to provide my ransom"; and (2) to missionary work in her chosen field.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

PHILIPPINE REVELATIONS IN FOREIGN EYES.

THE "water-cure" and the sanguinary aspect of some military instructions in the Philippines have not so far elicited as much comment in the foreign press as might, perhaps, have been expected. English papers are a practical unit in maintaining that the rule of the United States in the archipelago is humane, and that the alleged atrocities, if they were perpetrated, were exceptional and unauthorized. Says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Our own recent humiliating experience of the way in which national honor may be compromised by one or two soldiers losing all sense of the responsibility that rests upon them as the representatives and instruments of a civilized nation, enables us to offer the most sincere sympathy to our American kinsmen at a moment when they find their own good name similarly tarnished."

The charges against Major Waller, the "kill-and-burn" order of General Smith, and the "everything over ten" limit are then considered by this authority, which proceeds:

"It is almost impossible to believe that a general officer of the United States could have been guilty of such deeds unless his mental balance had been completely deranged. It is far from improbable that the climate of the Philippines added to the privations of war and the strain of responsibility may have so affected General Smith as to render him practically unaccountable for his actions; and the fact that he admitted his own violation of the white flag in an official despatch goes far to support this hypothesis. We devoutly hope that such may prove to be the case. If, however, he can not thus be exonerated, and the charges made by Major Waller should be proved against him, we do not doubt that American honor will be vindicated in the same manner as our own has been, by the award of swift and uncompromising justice to the guilty parties. It is natural enough for the American press to declare that their nation is 'disgraced in the eyes of the world,' and that 'it seems as if they could not hold up their heads again.' The feeling is creditable to Americans. But in England at any rate we know better than to hold a high-spirited and honorable people responsible for the dishonor of a single criminal."

The investigation into the affair must be of the most searching kind, declares *The Spectator* (London):

"The Americans are greatly disturbed by 'revelations' from the Philippines. A revolt in the island of Samar was recently suppressed with what seemed commendable skill and vigor, but it is now alleged that the general in command 'ordered' what were practically massacres, which included male children, and that officers eager for information employed the old torture of the Inquisition, pouring into the throats of their victims enormous quantities of water. It is also affirmed that the frauds committed in hiring transports at San Francisco were enormous, something like ten millions being wasted in consequence of bribes given to officials by the shipowners. The latter story is conceivable, as America has no permanent civil service, and the hastily chosen employees for exceptional work, being liable to dismissal, are under great temptation to make money while they can; but the former—*i.e.*, the story of massacre and torture—is wholly opposed to American character, and we are not inclined to accept it without better evidence than has yet been produced."

FREE CUBA.

On May 20 Cuba's own government will assume power.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The tone of continental European comment is less friendly. The *Temps* (Paris) even prints a letter from its correspondent in the Philippines—one of a series—in which the cruel character of the warfare is set forth and which thus concludes:

"It is evident that if the Philippines accept foreign domination only with great repugnance it is because the American soldier is ignorant of the difficult art of making himself endurable in a foreign country and of rounding his too angular elbows."

What it terms an exposure of the scandal was duly made in the columns of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which comments:

"The indignation inspired by such revelations may be imagined. To modify somewhat the deplorable effect of this feeling, the Secretary of War caused the governor of the archipelago to publish a general order to the troops requesting them to treat the natives with the utmost kindness. The recommendation is good, but it is to be feared that it comes a little late, for Governor Gardener, of Tayabas, has sent the Washington Government a report in which he says the American troops must be recalled as soon as possible, since their attitude irrecoverably alienates from the United States the sympathies of the Filipinos. That a high functionary expresses such an opinion and gives such radical advice shows that the excesses of the American soldiers have far exceeded anything revealed before the court-martial at Manila, and it can be understood why the Filipinos persist in such a desperate resistance."

The Philippines will never be of much practical use to the United States, says the anti-American and agrarian *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which gives prominence to all the discouraging aspects of the situation. The Kobe *Herald* (Japan) compares the problem with England's South African entanglement thus:

"The most significant fact bearing on the general situation in the islands is that the American Government makes no sign, so far, of reducing to any important extent the strength of its military forces on the islands. Time, of course, is with the United States as it is with Great Britain in South Africa, but there is a difference. The position of Great Britain in Africa requires that she must be resolute there unto any length of time. There is no strong law binding the American people to the necessity of completing the conquest of the Philippines, and there is the chance that in time they may come to ask whether the Philippines are worth it—whether they are worth what has been spent in lives and money, if there be no clear prospect of the end of the spending."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ASSASSINATION OF A RUSSIAN STATESMAN.

THE gravity of the Russian crisis had already occasioned general comment throughout Europe when the assassination of a leading statesman of the Czar's empire, on April 15 last, occurred. Since this event, Russian internal affairs may fairly be said, for once, to have eclipsed Russian foreign affairs in the sphere of European politics. Says the London *Times*:

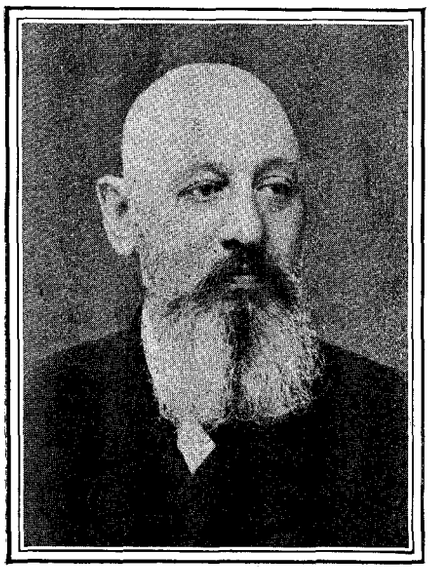
"St. Petersburg has once more been the scene of one of those terrible crimes which from time to time shed a lurid light upon the dark places of Russian administration. The Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiaguine, was struck down . . . as he entered the Marinski Palace on his way to attend a committee of ministers. The crime was planned and carried out with consummate coolness. The assassin obtained access to the building by donning the military uniform of an aide-de-camp, and approached the Minister on the plea of handing to him personally a document from the Grand Duke Serge. He then discharged the contents of his revolver point-blank at the unfortunate minister, who fell mortally wounded and died within an hour. The murderer, who gave his name as Balschanett, is understood to have been one of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the students punished for participation in the disturbances at Kieff last year."

The stricken statesman was uncompromisingly conservative, as the great London daily notes:

"'Governments that yield,' M. Sipiaguine is reported on one occasion to have said, 'are governments that fall. Rather than yield I would bring about a revolution in Russia.' . . . Forces are evidently once more at work in Russia of which the magnitude can not be at present calculated, and under the eyes of an imperial autocrat, as humane and well intentioned as his grandfather, the formidable struggle between the revolutionary spirit of an intellectual proletariat, fiercely dissatisfied with the iron rule of the bureaucracy and the reactionary traditions of an unchanging governmental machine, seems about to be renewed in all its ruthless intensity."



M. SIPIAGUINE,

The late Russian Minister of the Interior.

Yet there is a probability of missing the whole point of this grave incident, according to the *Temps* (Paris):

"There is a conflict between two systems of education, that which is applied to the German universities and which the Russian students want to obtain because it allows more liberty to the student, and that which is now in force in Russia and according to which the student is subjected to stricter control. What Russian students are eager for is the right of association in particular, which has given rise, in German universities, to the many students' societies, imparting to those universities their peculiar character. It is important, thus, to remember that the Russian students' agitation had not, at least in the beginning, any other motive than their desire to obtain a reform in the internal organization of their universities. But, this point of departure being given, it was natural that the malcontents of the university world should make common cause with those outside of it."

RUSSIAN FABLE.

There was once a stupid bear who wanted to down the rising sun with the knout.
—*Ulk.*

"A tragic episode!" says the Socialistic *Vorwärts* (Berlin):

"Just at the time when, during these last few days, the Russian official press, inspired by the Minister of the Interior himself, was tireless in assurances that after all the Russian disturbances were not so serious, that the foreign press had made space for exaggerated reports, the avenging bullet overtook the visible head of the knout brigade."

The close alliance of the students with the working classes distinguishes this movement from all preceding ones in Russia and makes it correspondingly more dangerous, in the opinion of the Conservative *Hamburger Nachrichten*. A moving picture of the oppression of ambitious and aspiring youth throughout Russia is drawn by the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which concludes:

"To-day this youth is restless and anxious, almost all of Russian studentdom is roused from its calm, banished from its schools. Thousands are sent away, uncounted hundreds languish in jails, other hundreds are sent to Siberia, going forth to hunger, to disease, to the mines. The steppes of Russia are sown with martyrs; the air is filled with the lamentation of parents, robbed of their sons and daughters. Death stalks through the leading cities and strikes at the heart of joy in broad daylight. Appropriate time for the new life of underground Russia!"

Nihilism may be dead in Russia, but assassination goes on, observes that organ of Germany's middle classes, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"Russian youth has passed through that period of psychical sickness in which it could see no cure but self-torture, death, and annihilation. In its place has come an earnest longing for a higher future within the national sphere, for a destiny worthy of humanity in the rosy light of freedom. No longer is it asserted that all that belongs to the existing order is worthy of destruction. To-day's struggles concern rather the modernization of an antiquated conception of government."

The slain minister was with a single exception the most dreaded and the most unpopular man connected with the present Russian administration, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"Grown up in the service of the court, he combined a most comprehensive culture with perfect manners and an adaptiveness and suppleness that speedily assured him an influential place near the throne. Thanks to the police machine blindly subservient to him, he was put in a position to carry out the policy of the procurer-general of the Holy Synod. Even more thoroughly than his colleague Wannowski did Sipiaguine stand for ruthless and unconditioned suppression of the student movement that is now in such agitation. It is in consequence of the principle of the maintenance of authority at any cost, which is stronger in Russia than elsewhere, that Sipiaguine was still minister. Before the vacations it had become clear to all who understand Russian affairs that he would be unable to put down the rising of the universities against their unendurable subjection. Precisely on account of this uprising, however, he was kept in power, and the rumors of his retirement, consequent upon a chilling audience with the Czar, died away as rapidly as they arose."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

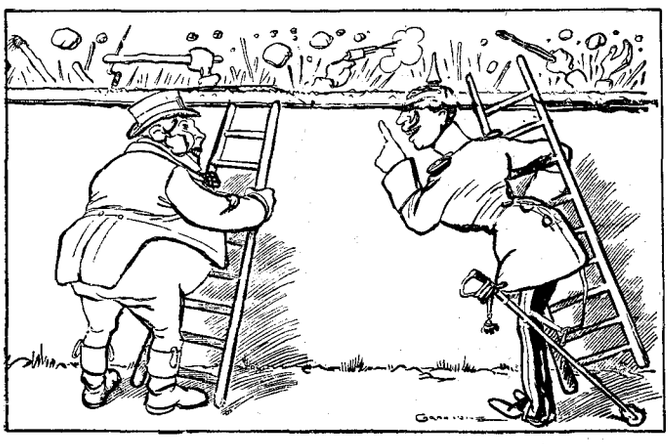
THE NEXT STEP IN BELGIUM.

MUCH speculation is being indulged in throughout Europe as to what will happen next in Belgium. The press of that distracted little kingdom is actuated almost wholly by partizan considerations, and its views must be discounted to some extent. The Socialist *Peuple* (Brussels) says:

"The plan of the reactionaries is clear. It is proposed to extinguish in blood not only the movement for revision but also, and perhaps especially, the influential work of the labor organizations which the Belgian Socialists have begun and must carry on. It is believed that a great bath of blood will suffice to render the proletariat incapable of resistance. The commanders will receive their pay and the conquered and frightened toilers, rendered impotent, will slink back under the yoke. We demand universal suffrage as the only means adequate to give us the laws indispensable to the moral and economic uplift of the working classes. But we do not hesitate to say that the labor party itself has not the right, for the mere sake of to-morrow's reforms, to upset the work of yesterday for years to come. Hence we cry aloud to the working classes: 'Avoid massacre by all means. Your leaders would rather die than yield, but they do not wish

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the toiling masses to be uselessly slain in an unequal contest. They do not want the whole great, enduring victorious work of twenty years of organization and agitation sacrificed, annihilated, and drowned in blood.' As we are not living in the year



OVER THE BELGIAN WALL

GERMANY: "I'm only here out of curiosity, neighbor."
ENGLAND: "So am I, neighbor!" —*Le Figaro* (Paris).

1848, during which a revolutionary movement could still succeed, we must have recourse to the general strike. . . . They want to kill us. Let us spread death in the land by remaining at home. . . . Victory is in the general strike."

It is not yet evident that any such general strike is either possible or likely to be effective. The *Journal de Bruxelles*, organ of the Conservative Clerical party, says:

"The leading authority in the uprising is virtually beaten. On one side it runs risk of incurring the ill-will of its partizans. On the other it must be broken against armed force. The leaders of the red party are between two stools. To get out of this absurd attitude they have found but one means: to sit on the corner of the stool of general strike. The disorder within the red camp is complete. It is with veritable amazement that they note the state of public opinion."

The organ of the Radicals, the *Réforme* (Brussels) thus concludes one of its articles:

"In its sectarian fury the Conservative Clerical party has actually made the King its prisoner. Public opinion itself is free. It wants no more of the present style of government and openly shows as much by demanding revision of the suffrage laws."

The Clericals come in for a good deal of denunciation from the Liberal *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"Neither the ministry nor the majority take into account sufficiently a leading evil in the present situation, in which the excitement over the right to vote and revision of the constitution is intensified through the disillusion, discontent, and hatred accumulated against a party which has never ceased to misuse its power. For the Clericals understand only power. Because they are in power they are in the right, and because they are in the right—in power, that is to say, through a fraudulently won majority—they infer that they may allow themselves to do anything to sustain this power and make it strong and enduring. Theirs is a purely physical, not a moral, power. For morality is the last of Clerical concerns. Hence the moral authority of the Government throughout the country has declined. That is no wonder, since in the ministries, in the public departments, in the courts and so forth, everything is managed in favor of that party of fraud which is the strongest and which misuses its power. Instead of educating the people—we have twenty-five per cent. of illiterates—the public schools have been closed and those schools developed in which religious instruction is given; instead of doing away with the unjust tax on food, it has been increased; instead of resolutely opposing alcoholism, it has been tolerated and indirectly encouraged; instead of establishing social justice in the army, the power of money has, on the contrary, been increased and the gulf separating rich and poor made wider; instead of honorably applying the constitutional principle of the plural vote, it has been misused and all fraudulent misapplications of it have been, if not encouraged, at least endured."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VATICAN AND VOTERS IN ITALY.

SOMETHING not unlike a sensation was produced in Rome by a recent announcement that the Vatican would permit Italian Catholics to vote in national elections. The report was denied, but the denial has been questioned. The ball was set rolling by the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome). This anti-ministerial sheet printed some words by an Italian archbishop insinuating that there was a possibility of "the withdrawal of the *non expedit* intended to prevent Catholics from voting in Italian parliamentary elections." Thereupon the *Voce della Verità* (Rome), organ of the uncompromising Clericals, remarks:

"The Pope has constantly declared that the existing order of things imposes upon the Holy See a particular policy of action and judgment. Hence it is allowable to think that when in the opinion of the Holy Father circumstances have changed to such an extent as to offer a more inviting field for the church, certain interdictions will lapse in virtue of the conditions themselves. When the parties that are subversive of all social order have gone their extreme length, the participation of Catholics in politics will be forced upon them in the guise of a right and a duty to save society from final ruin. 'The public good must be the supreme

POLICY OF THE OPEN DOOR.

Sick China is wounded at the sight of the many doctors who guarantee the *status quo* of her malady. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE ALLIANCE OF THE FAR EAST.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELER: "Now we can quietly undertake to exploit China." —*Pasquino.*

PICTORIAL VIEWS OF ASIAN AFFAIRS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

law' is a precept allied with the essential principles of nature's law sanctioned by the positive ecclesiastico-divine law. . . . The probability of anarchical victory grows apace, inspiring correspondingly a belief in the probability of the participation of Catholics, in a body, in the political administration of the country."

The general attention drawn to this utterance was occasioning wide press comment when the official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, declared:

"Nothing can be changed in the papal instruction given to Italian Catholics, particularly in regard to all that concerns action at the ballot-box. Abstention is commanded them to-day more than ever in view of the vain but alluring efforts of those who wish to attract them into their schemes to compromise and exploit them."

"Was it not the Pope's purpose in this incident to give a valuable warning to the anti-clerical government now ruling the country, and to show it what a strong arm could, in case of need, be brought into play one of these days in the general elections?" asks a correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), adding:

"Who knows? For the time being the official utterance of the *Osservatore Romano* has caused silence to follow the noisy debate. But with a mind so deep and so informed as that of Leo XIII. nothing is left to chance. Everything is maturely weighed and calculated. Let us wait."

A totally different view of the question is presented in the London *Times* which has this from its Roman correspondent:

"Electoral statistics, as far as they go, bear out the belief that the Clerical vote would be worth very little. On an average, sixty per cent. of registered electors go to the poll during a parliamentary general election, in which Catholics are expressly forbidden to take part."

Before taking leave of the subject, it may be well to quote the following from an article which appeared a few months ago in *The National Review* (London):

"Some years ago, *e.g.*, the present Pope sent for Tosti, the learned Benedictine, a man of wide and statesmanlike views, and by far the greatest historical writer that the Italian Church has produced during the nineteenth century. His Holiness suggested to Tosti to write a pamphlet sketching an agreement between the Vatican and the Quirinal. When written, the pamphlet was shown in proof to the Pope, who made various suggestions and signified his approbation. In due course it was published, and provoked much indignation among the enemies of Italy. French ultramontanes were particularly rabid, and an unscrupulous French cardinal . . . enforced his views so strongly that the Pope was actually induced to send for Tosti and compel him to withdraw the pamphlet which had represented not merely the views of the writer, but also those of the Sovereign Pontiff himself!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUDDEN GERMAN FRIENDLINESS FOR ENGLAND.

ORGANS of English opinion have been taken completely by surprise at the friendliness to England manifested in a speech in the Prussian Landtag by the foreign secretary, Baron von Richthofen, who could have spoken only with high sanction. "Something important in international relations must have happened to account for the sudden friendliness of official Germany," says *The Observer* (London), adding:

"The occasion was the communication to the Chamber of the British reply to the representations of the German Boer Relief Association. According to this, all articles destined for the Boers will be delivered free of freight, duty, and other charges to the camp committees. This arrangement Baron von Richthofen declared to be satisfactory. If it did not concede all the German Association asked for, it gave all that could reasonably be expected. And then he went on to give us credentials in regard to our treatment of the Boers in Ceylon, and to plead for juster methods of criticism of our actions in South Africa. All of which is satisfactory, if late."

The cause of this sudden friendliness is to be sought in the result of Prince Henry's visit, according to the London *Times*. Emperor William saw that his anti-English policy alienated the United States. Therefore he has changed it. This theory disgusts the London *Saturday Review*, which thus relieves its feelings:

BARON VON RICHTHOFEN,
Prussian Foreign Secretary.

"The Americans, we hope, are our friends as any other Power; but we have no wish to pay them compliments at the cost of unpardonable rudeness to a friendly Government. Can not *The Times* preach its philo-Americanism without insulting continental nations?"

The German newspapers profess to be unable to comprehend the surprise of the English. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has this:

"Most English journals have written themselves into such a frame of scornful mind regarding Germany and certain periodicals in particular have attributed to Germany such far-reaching, not to say devilish, designs against Great Britain that the English are no longer able to understand how people in Germany can sincerely desire friendly relations with England without at the same time approving the Boer war of extermination."

People in Germany think the friendly speech of the Prussian secretary merits the thanks of the English, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "but we have not shared that expectation." Then it quotes what it terms "insolent" English comment on the speech. And numerous German newspapers do not like the speech either. Thus the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten:*

"It is not agreeable to bite on granite, but it is no more agreeable to have to shed the salt tears of tender compassion, even tho dropped by a man of such distinction as it is to be hoped Herr von Richthofen may yet become. A slight doubt may be expressed as to whether the elegy he spoke in the Prussian Landtag when he heard of Lord Methuen's fate will have the right effect. We Germans would hardly experience sincere thankfulness if after some defeat Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons offered us consolation."

GERMANY'S REGARD FOR ENGLAND.

GERMANY: "What! must I stroke such a beast?" [Commenting on Richthofen's declaration, the *Kolnische Zeitung* says: "No one really cares to stroke a porcupine that points its quills at us on every occasion."] —*Jugend* (Munich).

What is the explanation of the "sudden German face about" to England? asks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). Has the Anglo-Japanese treaty inspired Germany with respect for England? Has something as yet unknown to the world transpired to put Germany on her good behavior? The French paper frankly gives it up.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MR. PHILLIPS'S LATEST DRAMA.

ULYSSES. A Drama in a Prolog and Three Acts. By Stephen Phillips. Cloth, 4⅞ x 7¼ inches. Price, $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company, New York.

MR. PHILLIPS is going back farther and farther for his themes. "Paolo and Francesca" first, "Herod" second, and now "Ulysses." And it must be said that he is also getting farther and farther away from the real life and thought and feeling of the world. This latest of his books has all his characteristic smoothness and felicity of expression—a smoothness too uniform and a felicity too constant; it has strong dramatic scenes and passages of splendid, if somewhat declamatory, eloquence; it appeals in its main theme to a passion that is as old as Time and as wide as the world,—the wanderer's longing for home, and rest, and love; and yet throughout the work is the note of insincerity, of an appeal that can waken no response even in the author's own heart, of scenes so far removed from the faith of the world that they can no longer create any illusion. Homer and his audiences believed in Olympus, and Hades, and his Odyssey has in it a vitality that is immortal. But neither Mr. Phillips nor his audience can for one moment yield to the illusions required by this play, and the effect is somewhat that of a grotesque fairy story written for mature men and women and without the allegory. It is high time for Mr. Phillips to come back to the things and the thoughts that are still vital.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

The scene of the prolog is on high Olympus with the gods and goddesses in conclave. In Act I. we see in the first scene the Ithacan home of the wanderer, with the horde of unscrupulous suitors, the wife and son still hoping against hope; and in the second scene Ulysses and his followers on Calypso's isle under her magic spell, which is soon lifted at the behest of Jove. The second act shows us the descent of Ulysses into Hades, led by Hermes. The third act gives us the return home, the overthrow of the suitors, and the restoration of the wanderer to his wife and boy. The appeal in this last act is for the most part vital and redeems the work from fatuity. Yet even here the stagey gods and goddesses must intervene and spoil the illusion in the finest parts. Had it been possible for Mr. Phillips to have sent packing all the supernatural personages, who must be even more ridiculous on the stage than in the pages of his book, and to have given us only the human side of the classic story, we should have had a magnificent poem and a powerful drama.

A MERINGUE OF HONEY, DEW, AND ATTIC SALT.

THE LADY PARAMOUNT. By Henry Harland. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 292 pp. Price, $1.00. John Lane, London and New York.

EVVIVA, the Lady Paramount! It seems unnecessary to do anything more critical over this delicious fantasy of Mr. Harland's than gurgle with inarticulate content. It is daintiness with a backbone to it; honey of Hymettus that does not cloy; a nosegay of pure perfumes, fresh with sparkling dew; a vivid idyll in which the modern is toned with an aromatic blend of medieval chivalry. It is a toothless meringue, but wholesome with the vitality of clean human nature. It is a butterfly flight of this airy romancer, but it is firm and sustained in its sun-bathed flutter. One will not lay it down once begun, and the savor of it will linger on the tongue. It is more than a worthy successor to "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box."

HENRY HARLAND.

On the little island of Sampaolo, in the Adriatic, ever since Guido della Spina, a soldier-saint of the twelfth century, founded the Lords Paramount of Valdeschi, have his descendants reigned in liliputian but grandiose exclusiveness. Then, in 1850, there was a revolution, a storm in a teapot, and the rightful lord was ousted, and, as he had an English wife, betook himself to England, where his son begot a son, who was Anthony Craford. He is therefore the rightful Lord Paramount of Sampaolo, but has never seen it and never gives it a thought. The grandchild of the usurper is Susanna, the regnant Lady Paramount of the tiny realm in the Adriatic, who is the most charming lady that ever lived. Being that, uneasy rests her head that wears the crown that should encircle Anthony's British brow. So in the opening chapter she comes into her majority and sails away that very day to look up her English kinsman. But she doesn't let him know who she is. She is only an Italian widow, the Signora Torrebianca.

Everybody in the book is the nicest kind of a being, and hence one's brain need not creak with the effort to conjecture what will happen to the two young things. It happens, and belies the proverb about true love never running smoothly. It is all as smooth as whipped cream.

The book is so artlessly untrue in its unlimited grace and charm that it seems silly to hint that everybody is too constantly and easily brilliant all the time. But altho all the *dramatis personæ* bubble epigrams and poetic things and clever felicities without a moment's hesitation or pausing to draw breath, there is one who hovers above them all: Adrien Willes. Here is a character, and one that nobody can shut the door on. He is a fawn, a nightingale, a font of prismatic jest that makes the *splendidior vitro* of poor old Horace's Bandusian Spring a barnyard dribble, by comparison. Adrien must have shaken his cap and bells in the cradle, and he will die with a rippling gaiety to make Death ashamed of himself.

Then there are such exquisite pictures of the spring woods, the birds, the rills, the flowers. The setting of the external world is just what it should be to harmonize with the persons in the tale. Mr. Harland's wit is ethereal, and so airily good-natured. Not a sting in it from start to finish.

When one gets romance as it is romanced in "The Lady Paramount," who could desire the hard crusts of realism!

NORTHERN HERO, SOUTHERN HEROINE.

DOROTHY SOUTH. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated by C. D. Williams. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ inches, 453 pp. Price, $1.50. Lothrop Company, Boston.

ANOTHER Virginia love-story, the scenes of which are laid just prior to the opening of the Civil War. The trend of the story is romantic, and it interests chiefly through the working out of character contrasts and complexities. It opens with the arrival in Virginia of Dr. Arthur Brent, Northern-born and European-bred, who comes to inherit an estate left him by a near relative. At this place, Wyanoke, he meets a distant relative, Aunt Polly, who presides over the household and the negroes, also a young girl, Dorothy South by name, of whose existence Doctor Brent has heretofore been ignorant. Dorothy is but sixteen, and it is with the development of her free and strong character that the story largely occupies itself. Doctor Brent studies her as an interesting and somewhat amusing human problem up to the time that fever breaks out among the negroes, when he finds his hands full in the fight he makes to control it. The crisis brings Dorothy's latent womanhood to the front. To his surprise she constitutes herself head nurse and will not be denied. It is in the midst of their trials that the Doctor discovers that he loves her, and partially discloses his mind to Edmonia Bannister, a charming but more mature young woman in the neighborhood, without a suspicion that the latter loves him. Edmonia rises to the requirements of the situation and plays a noble part throughout the story.

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

Dorothy's inheritance is, according to the conditions of her father's will, involved with her marriage to the son of a neighbor. A mystery surrounds Dorothy, of which she has been kept in ignorance, suspecting only that it links itself with her mother, whom she believes to be dead. Her father laid certain restrictions upon her education forbidding her any knowledge of music, and keeping her from contact with the outside world.

At the girl's request and through taking advantage of a clause in the conditions, Arthur Brent contrives to outwit Dorothy's betrothed, a hard and vengeful personage, and make himself her guardian; and by virtue of this claim sends her forth to see the world, accompanied by Edmonia Bannister. It is while on her way to Europe that she meets a woman who proves to be her mother, and whose strange story explains the mystery of her father's actions. It is while Dorothy is away that the war of '61 breaks upon the country and hastens her return home. New complications ensue and divers trials are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

endured, but the love-story at Wyanoke ends happily for those most concerned.

The story is well written, fair in war treatment, and sympathetic in tone. The situations in Southern plantation life bear the marks of being handled by one who knows all that lies behind their surface features.

The combined trickiness and devotion of the slaves furnish humorous situations, varied and lifelike. The reader can not but enjoy the author's thorough knowledge of Southern feeling before the war, the planter's pride in his country estate, and his disregard of city life, which explained the comparative inconsequence of Southern cities in general. The story is engaging, and in literary value above the average.

A PHILOSOPHER ON AN ISLAND.

AN ISLAND CABIN. By Arthur Henry. Cloth, 4¾ x 7¾ inches, 287 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

THERE are three things in this book: there is Mr. Henry's experience, there is Mr. Henry's philosophy, and there are Mr. Henry's friends.

The first is altogether delightful. Mr. Henry found an island at the head of Long Island Sound, owned by nobody, and there he built a little cabin and lived for two dollars a week in company with the wild sea waves. He tells the story of his adventures, a very picturesque and pretty story.

ARTHUR HENRY.

Of Mr. Henry's philosophy, we can not speak quite so well. It is a very wholesome philosophy, but at times it is a little obvious. When Mr. Henry wishes to philosophize he just does it, without bothering about a pretext. The consequence is that he makes one think often of Rasselas. The author seems to be aware of his own weakness: "'We can serve the happiness of others best,' I answered, 'by being happy ourselves.' In a moment more I should have been lost to my surroundings, hot on the heels of that idea, but I put it aside for another time."

As to Mr. Henry's friends, there are two young ladies who share the experiment; and he describes how he taught them to sail and to swim, and how he scolded them when they did wrong. Also there are two cats and a dog, who are charming. Also two or three friends, who came and proved to be bad campers, and spoiled things entirely. Our author describes the various little discords and how everything came right in the end, and gives one the impression of being a curiously matter-of-fact person.

All the same we have to confess that we envy him that island.

DATA OF HISTORY.

THE SECTIONAL STRUGGLE. By Cicero W. Harris. Cloth, 6 x 9½ inches, 343 pp. Price, $2.50 net. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

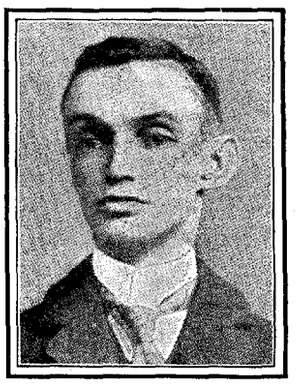
PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS'S doctrine of the preface is that you must put into it whatever you wish the reviewer to say. The present author has done something of this. He writes: "A full-length view of the long political and constitutional struggle between the North and the South is a desederatum in American history. . . . I have devoted my spare time from professional labor for many years to the collection of the materials and the composition therefrom of an elaborate account of the sectional troubles in this country from a time anterior to the formation of the present government to the adoption of the tariff compromise of 1833. . . . The portion now published is probably not without interest to students of our early politics, especially to students of our economic history. It includes a pretty full account of the tariff legislation and attempted legislation from 1789 to 1833, as well as of the memorable debates of 1830–33."

The present volume is technical in its nature and of interest only to specialists; the qualifications required for it are merely painstaking thoroughness and an acceptable style, which Mr. Harris possesses. He has consulted the records of the congressional debates, and given a minute account of the country's tariff legislation up to 1833, of the debate of 1830, and of nullification and the compromise of 1833. A history of the entire "sectional struggle" made up on the same method would, we fear, prove rather tedious; what Mr. Harris has given here the general reader will find more interestingly presented by McMaster, as far as the volumes of McMaster have gone. There is in this volume a noticeable lack of a general view, of condensation and breadth, and of imagination. It is a book of details, of data of history rather than history.

MORE TALES OF WILD ANIMALS.

FOREST NEIGHBORS. By William Davenport Hulbert. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ inches, 241 pp. Price, $1.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

SINCE the success of "Wild Animals I Have Known," several others have tried their hand at the same kind of tales, and generally with success, as they are not a difficult form of art. It is a case of "all can raise the flower now, for all have got the seed." In the present case we feel the absence of some of Mr. Seton's poetry; but apart from that the book is both readable and interesting. Mr. Hulbert has been so lucky as to find several animals not hitherto dealt with—the list is narrowing very fast, by the way. His stories have for their scene a certain beautiful lake in the wilds of northern Michigan, which the author is fortunate enough to own; and on or about the "Glimmerglass" live and die in turn a beaver, a trout, a lynx, a porcupine, a loon, and a buck. Mr. Hulbert has a satisfactory style, and he knows the habits of the animals thoroughly; he has produced a series of tales that are very well worth while, and which the reader who loves the woods will do well to look out for. The first of them, the story of the beaver, is particularly fascinating, and one speculates as to just why Mr. Seton did not stake out his claim to that.



WILLIAM DAVENPORT HULBERT.

STILL ANOTHER HISTORICAL NOVEL.

THE COLONIALS. By Allen French. Illustrated. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 504 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

A striking feature of Mr. French's work is its adherence to historic fact. His view is at once broad and minute. He focuses incidents, fore and aft, in a way that enables the reader to realize all the forces that went to the making of historic results too vast to be dreamt of by the actors in them. But this historic accuracy and insight into persons and situations never impedes the course of the narrative, nor overfreights the creative impulse.

The story is divided into four distinct parts. In the first we meet Frank Ellery, of Boston, in the woods, whither he has been driven by family events and the machinations of an uncle who has plotted to cheat Frank and a younger brother, Dickie, out of their fortune and a famous rope-work property built by their father. Frank and an old servant who has followed his fortunes are about to return home when they are met by a lieutenant of the English army, who, finding himself out of his intended course, offers Frank money to allow himself and servant to share his journey. He is refused for want of room.

At this juncture there appears on the scene an English girl of fifteen, almost a child in appearance, who tells Frank her pitiful story. While accompanying her father, a merchant, she was captured by hostile Indians near Montreal and subsequently bought from them by Aneeb, a kindly Indian, who instals her in place of his daughter, just dead. The girl in an agony begs Frank to restore her to her father. Frank is friendly with Aneeb and pleads for the girl's release. The Indian is just, but he and his family love the girl and it is a wrench to let her go. He finally decides to put her in charge, not of Frank, but of the officer, whose course is direct to where her father had last resided. Frank has a deep distrust of the man's honor, sets his servant to watch, and saves the girl from his intentions. This throws the girl and Frank again into company with the Indians, who are now furious at the Englishman's baseness. The winter snows set in, Aneeb breaks his leg, his family are reduced to starvation, Frank delays with them and saves them by hunting in their behalf. He then, by superhuman effort, bears the girl on a sled and, leaving her at the door of an English garrison at Detroit, drops senseless himself.

The second part of the story brings us to brewing troubles and war-clouds in Boston, where we seem to see into the very heart of the times and people. The third part deals with war and the social diversions between Whig and Tory; the fourth with the evacuation of Boston. Throughout these latter parts the girl first seen in the woods, Alice Tudor, is the heroine,—a belle in Tory Boston, whither she has come with her brother, a captain in the army sent over. With Tudor is constantly seen his intimate friend, Captain Sotheron, also of the army, and an aspirant for the hand of Alice. Neither brother nor sister dreams that this man is the same who had attempted the villainous part toward Alice when among the Indians. The captain's servant knows it and Frank recognizes Sotheron on the instant. Alice is in love with Frank all along, and he with her. The feud begun between the two men in the woods waxes into a deadly hate. Sotheron has tremendous power of a dark and deadly sort; he has also qualities of personal fascination, of daring, gaming and dueling, which make him the most admired man in the army. The hand-to-hand encounters in which Frank foils him were never outdone by one of Cooper's pathfinders. They hold the reader enchained till they culminate in Sotheron's death by Frank's sword on shipboard in the harbor while the British are leaving town. It is, in contrasts of character and sustained dramatic power, an unusual story, and whatever one may say of its sensational scenes, no one can dispute Mr. French's right to rank as a novelist of high imaginative quality. His picture of the better side of Indian nature is fine.

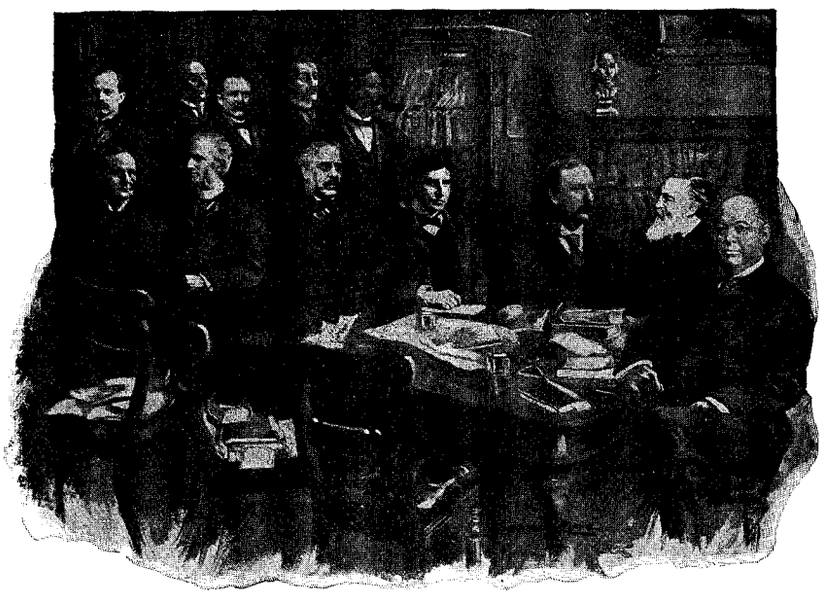
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Men who Made "Modern Eloquence"

Editor-in-Chief
Hon. Thomas B. Reed

Associate Editors
Hon. Justin McCarthy, Member of English Parliament.
Rossiter Johnson, Author and Litterateur.
Albert Ellery Bergh, Expert Collaborator.

Committee of Selection
Edward Everett Hale, Author of "The Man Without a Country."
Jonathan P. Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa.
John B. Gordon, Former United States Senator from Georgia.
Nathan Haskell Dole, Associate Editor, "International Library of Famous Literature."
James B. Pond, Manager Lecture Bureau; Author of "Eccentricities of Genius."
George McLean Harper, Professor of English Literature, Princeton University.
Lorenzo Sears, Professor of English Literature, Brown University.
Edwin M. Bacon, Former Editor "Boston Advertiser."
F. Cunliffe Owen, Member Editorial Staff, "New York Tribune."
J. Walker McSpadden, Managing Editor, "Edition Royale" of Balzac's Works.
Marcus Benjamin, Editor, National Museum, Washington, D. C
Truman A. De Weese, Member Editorial Staff, "Chicago Times-Herald"
William W. Matos, Member Editorial Staff, "Philadelphia Evening Telegraph."
Champ Clark, Member House of Representatives from Missouri.
Clark Howell, Editor, "Atlanta Constitution."



Volumes I, II and III. **After-Dinner Speeches** delivered by the foremost men of the English-speaking world, in the nineteenth century. Scintillant with wit and common-sense.

Volumes IV, V and VI. **Famous Lectures,** both classic and popular, delivered to large audiences by great thinkers and leading writers. Educative and enchanting.

Volumes VII, VIII, and IX. **Great Addresses,** made upon special occasions which called for the height of effort and ability. Gems of rhetoric and thought.

Volume X. **Stories, Anecdote, Reminiscence and Repartee** of banquet hall, and legislative forum, followed by indices to the complete work. Wise and witty, pathetic and powerful.

THE men who made MODERN ELOQUENCE are each specialists. They are men who have achieved eminence in many and varied fields of activity. At their head, as Editor-in-Chief, is a man who brought to his task a superb equipment, unequaled by that of any other man in America. He has a wide and warm personal acquaintance with the greatest men of our literary, social, commercial and political life. He has a wonderfully fine instinct of discrimination, and has had the splendid assistance of 18 associates, and the unprecedented co-operation and contributions from the men who have voiced the greatest spoken thoughts of the Nineteenth Century. This has made possible MODERN ELOQUENCE, which, in its 10 handsomely bound and illustrated volumes, offers a greater opportunity for inspiring contact with great minds, and greater and truer educational and entertaining features than any set of books being sold to-day.

OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS

The roster of subscribers to MODERN ELOQUENCE now includes several members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, as well as the Federal Supreme Judiciary, Congressmen, Governors, Mayors and prominent Professional and Business men in nearly every City of the Union, and in Great Britain and Canada.

What a few of these subscribers have written regarding the work follows. These men are careful what they say over their signatures.

From John Hay, the Secretary of State

"Mr. Reed has won great political distinction as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the American people have shared in his honors and his triumphs. Again, Mr. Reed, as Editor-in-Chief of this great American classic, the monumental work of his genius, privileges his countrymen to rejoice that they have not lost, but rather found the statesman and Patriot in 'Modern Eloquence.'"

From Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the U. S.

"I have examined the volumes of MODERN ELOQUENCE with considerable care. It is indeed a monumental work. The selections are judiciously and happily made. There is no sacrifice of quality to quantity, and no striving after variety at the expense of fulness. The range of subjects treated of is wide enough to include the serious and the comic. The list of contributors is very large, and every one is here represented by his best efforts. The editor-in-chief and his associates have done their work well. Allow me to congratulate them and the publishers upon their success in bringing out this great edition."

From W. J. Bryan, the Great Commoner

"In commending your work, MODERN ELOQUENCE, which I do most heartily, I feel that I am doing a favor, not so much to you as publishers, as to those who may be led to purchase and read the work. It is a valuable addition to any library."

From Robert Collyer, One of America's Most Eminent Divines,

"I thank you most heartily for having produced these beautiful volumes. They are good as they are beautiful, and a rich return for my investment. Indeed I am overpaid, and am tempted, as I begin to read, to fill my notebook with the bright things I find and the good, and no doubt I shall. They are like a whetstone, to set a keen edge on one's own mind and purpose."

From Charles Emory Smith, Former Postmaster-General

"Nobody better knows, or better illustrates what true oratory is, than ex-Speaker Reed. He and his eminent and competent associates of the committee of selection have, in this new and brilliant collection of modern spoken thought, accomplished the valuable object of preserving its best expression in enduring form. These rich volumes will be a source of never-ending instruction and pleasure."

A Letter to the Hon. Thomas B. Reed from Senator A. J. Beveridge

"It is a pleasure to note the excellence of MODERN ELOQUENCE. The very fact that you, the most competent of authorities to do this work have given your personal attention to it, is the highest recommendation it could possibly have."

SPECIAL OFFER **A large, handsome portfolio, containing 11 sample photogravures and chromatic plates and 80 specimen pages of brilliant After-Dinner Speeches, Lectures, Addresses, Anecdotes, etc., will be sent, free of charge, on request. With this we will also submit a special proposition which easily will place this great work in your possession.**

JOHN D. MORRIS & CO.,
1101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

5-10
Inquiry Coupon

John D. Morris & Co.
1101 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your advertisement of Hon. Thos. B. Reed's library of Modern Eloquence in THE LITERARY DIGEST, I shall be pleased to receive portfolio of sample pages, photogravures, and chromatic plates; also full particulars regarding bindings, prices, etc.

CUT OFF HERE

Name.....
Business.....
Street.....
City and State.....

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Openings in the Old Trail."—Bret Harte. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"Social Salvation." — Washington Gladden. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00.)

"In the Country God Forgot."—Frances Charles. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Pageant and Ceremony of the Coronation."—Charles Eyre Pascoe. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.40.)

"Christendom, Anno Domini 1901."—Edited by Rev. William D. Grant. (Chauncey Holt, 2 volumes, $2.50 till July 1, thereafter $3.50.)

"Dorothy Vernon of Hadden Hall."—Charles Major. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50.)

"The Evolutionary Philosophy."—L. T. Chamberlain. (Baker, Taylor & Co., paper, $0.50.)

"The Outlaws."—Le Roy Armstrong. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"Roman Bizuet."—Georgia Wood Pangborn. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Morphinism and Narcomanias from other Drugs."—T. D. Crothers. (W. B. Saunders & Co.)

"A Damsel or Two."—F. Frankfort Moore. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"How I Twice Eloped."—Sketched by Abraham Lincoln; elaborated by Catherine Eaves. (Oak Printing and Publishing Co.)

"Education and the Larger Life."—C. H. Henderson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.30.)

CURRENT POETRY.

My Country.

By ROBERT WHITAKER.

My country is the world; I count
No son of man my foe,
Whether the warm life currents mount
And mantle brows like snow,
Or red, or yellow, brown, or black
The face that into mine looks back.

My native land is Mother Earth,
And all men are my kin,
Whether of rude or gentle birth,
However steeped in sin;
Or rich or poor, or great, or small,
I count them brothers, one and all.

My birthplace is no spot apart,
I claim no town or State,
Love hath a shrine in every heart,
And whereso'er men mate
To do the right, and say the truth
Love evermore renews her youth.

My flag is the star-spangled sky,
Woven without a seam,
Where dawn and sunset colors lie,
Fair as an angel's dream,
The flag that still, unstained, untorn,
Floats over all of mortal born.

My party is all human-kind,
My platform, brotherhood:
I count all men of honest mind
Who work for human good,
And for the hope that gleams afar,
My comrades in this holy war.

My heroes are the great and good
Of every age and clime,

"Sound Mind

in a sound body"; — the perfect man.
A good policy in a sound Company,—
The Prudential's perfect Life Insurance.

The Prudential

Insurance Company of America

JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRESIDENT. HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N.J.

Fill out this slip and send to us.

Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive, free, particulars and rates of Policies.

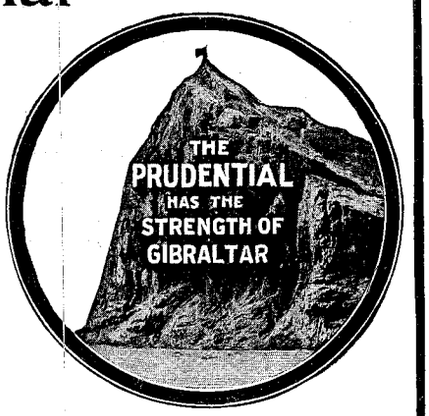
For $..... *Age*.....

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

DEPT. R

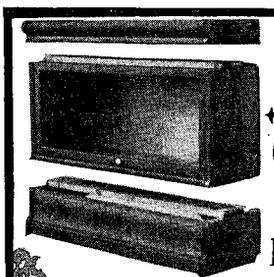


Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book Cases

PERFECTION

DUST-PROOF · · ROLLER-BEARING · DOORS

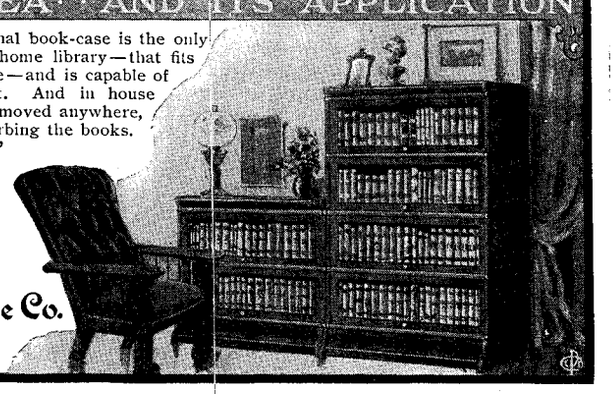
THE UNIT IDEA · · AND ITS APPLICATION



After all, the perfect sectional book-case is the only one adapted to the modern home library—that fits any number of books, any space—and is capable of the most artistic arrangement. And in house cleaning it's so easy to handle—moved anywhere, one unit at a time, without disturbing the books.

The Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-Case is the original and only perfect sectional case made. Carried in stock by dealers in principal cities or shipped direct from factory. "G.-W." pays the freight.

Ask for Catalogue 101 K.



The Globe-Wernicke Co.

CINCINNATI

New York Chicago Boston London

5% GUARANTEED

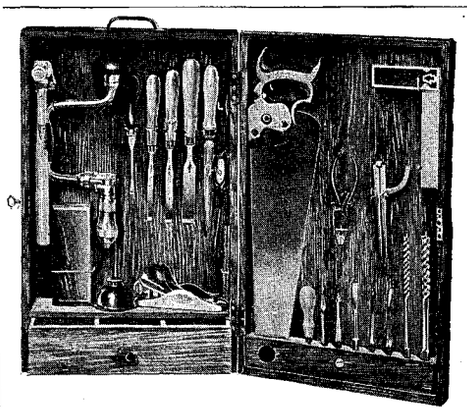
on Deposits of $50.00 and Upw'd

It is folly to speculate with hard earned savings.

This Company's business is free from speculative features. It keeps its depositors informed in detail regarding its operations, earnings, and character of its assets and securities. Its business is subject to yearly inspection by the State Banking Dept. We are privileged to use testimonials of old depositors and leading business men and clergymen.

Write for detailed information.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway, N. Y.



HIGHEST QUALITY STANDARD TOOLS

IN POLISHED OAK WALL CABINETS

This Outfit (No. 52D) Containing 25 Separate Tools, for $10.00

Other Outfits, 51D at $5, 53D at $15. 54D at $20

We have been selling high grade tools for 54 years and offer these outfits upon our reputation for strictly standard goods.

Ask for Catalogue 135D of "Tool Outfits."

Our lines are: Piano, Cabinet and Builders' Hardware and Tools, including Manual Training Tools and Benches

HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO., NEW YORK
SINCE 1848

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

CHILDREN'S ROMPERS

75 cts.

Made of blue chambray, yoke effect, divided skirt, cut large to permit wearing of undergarments. Also same in tan holland. Sizes 1 to 8 years.

By mail, 7 cts. extra.

Our Spring and Summer

Catalogue

describing over 2,000 articles—more than 1,000 of which are illustrated—for the complete outfitting of Boys, Girls and Infants. Should be seen by every mother.

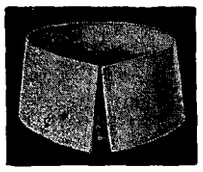
If You Want a Catalogue

send four cents for postage.

We have no branch stores—no agents.

ADDRESS DEPT. 18

60-62 W. 23d St., New York.



5 PLY 1/4 SIZE COLLARS

Absolutely perfect collars, 15c each. A sure cure for the 25c collar habit.

All our collars are made in ¼-inch sizes, 14, 14¼, 14½, 14¾, 15, etc., to 18. Our anti-swear collar buttoner free.

If you are not a good dresser you do not need me: If you are a good dresser you do need my "Correct Dress Guide" Tom

We show 200 exclusive patterns of our own make of shirts—$1.50 to $2.50. Shirts different from your neighbors'. 4 cuffs to each shirt without extra charge. 200 samples for 6 cents postage. This cut shows one of our demi bosoms for good dressers. Our handsome booklet, "Correct Dress" free. Everything in Men's Furnishings reproduced in exact colors. Send for it.

Ladies Also—200 exclusive patterns of shirt-waist materials, 2c stamp.

Tom Murray & Corby, 132 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

We help men keep up-to-date.

THE WONDER OF THE CENTURY

The Ess-Ell "Self-Lighting" Incandescent Mantle

including "best Bunsen burner, frosted globe and center-rod" (all securely packed) for **two months only** at the **extremely low price of 50c.** Regular price, **$1.00.** Additional "Self-Lighting" Mantles, 25c. each.

Send money-order or postage-stamps to

The "Ess-Ell" Self-Lighting Mantle Co., 167 Broadway, New York.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY

Buyers get our free monthly catalogue

Owners send details of property for terms.

Phillips & Wells, 6 E, Tribune Building, New York.

Too often mocked, misunderstood,
And murdered in their time,
But spite of ignorance and hate
Known and exalted soon or late.

My country is the world; I scorn
No lesser love than mine,
But calmly wait that happy morn
When all shall own this sign,
And love of country, as of clan,
Shall yield to world-wide love of man.

—From San Francisco *Star*.

Spring.

By LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

She comes, she sings,
She does not know the miracle she brings;
In her wide eyes
A white and exquisite virginal surprise,
As who should say, "What gracious world is this
Where at the sunlight's kiss
My soul has swiftly sprung from mystery and disguise?"

Upon her face
An elementary ecstasy, a grace
Of burgeoning there seems—
Something of slumbering flowers and sleepy streams
That wake and leap to love and happiness,
Nor know a future stress,
Nor the imperious woe of past and broken dreams,

Her heart o'erflows
With joy of every blade of grass that grows;
To her unguessed
Is the long road a million Springs have pressed.
For her the earth was born, and, warm and sweet,
Lies at her dancing feet,—
She can not read in wise old nature's palimpsest.

O fresh, O dear
To wistful hearts she comes with every year,
And bids them leap
With the contagious joy of hopes that keep
Alive through patient winters. Thus the soul
Of All-that-Is its goal
Will reach, spanning the unknown gulfs from sleep to sleep.

—In the New York *Outlook*.

Fame.

By SAMUEL VALENTINE COLE.

In Pisa's baptistry the uttered word,
Sent upward winged with music from the ground,
Works in the dome a miracle of sound
Most delicate, and all the air is stirred
With its vibrations; till, like some sweet bird,
Invisible, that circles round and round,
Singing o'erhead, then seeks the heaven's profound,
It flees away and is no longer heard.
Thus, too, it is with word or deed or song
Caught up and echoed through time's ampler hall:
It charms awhile the listeners in the throng,
But, with the days men never can recall,
It fains and fades and vanishes erelong
In the vast Silence that receiveth all.

—In April *Critic*.

The Penalty.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

Implacable and stern, the captive, Hate,
In silence sits, too anger-blind to see
Love's shining figure at his prison gate,
Longing to hear him bid her turn the key.

—In *Lippincott's*.

A Burglar Is a Coward

He fears a sudden noise next to death. It means his capture. To scream or attack him in your house induces him to murder you. But the explosion of a blank cartridge at door or window terrifies the boldest thief and awakens help. The Eagle

CANNON-LOCK

Locks a window shut or open any distance for *ventilation* and bolts the door securely. It holds like a giant and fires a blank cartridge when molested. There is neither trouble or danger in using it. It is absolutely harmless even for children to play with when loaded, yet a thousand times more protection than a revolver. Timid women *feel doubly safe* at home, and travelers use them in hotels. Made of steel—resembles a fountain-pen—shoots a blank cartridge (22 caliber)—will last a lifetime.

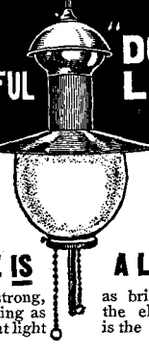
Price 50 cents. But if you order two from this ad we will send one extra, making three Cannon-Locks for **$1**, and refund your dollar if you don't say it is the only true burglar alarm

THE EAGLE STEEL COMPANY

655 TRUST BLDG., CINCINNATI.

Placed in this manner against base of door or upper sash of window

THE WONDERFUL "DORAN LIGHT"



THERE IS A LIGHT

That is as strong, as penetrating as light. That light as brilliant and as the electric arc is the

WONDERFUL "DORAN LIGHT"

It is even a better light than the electric arc—no sputter, no objectionable glare—and costs only one-tenth as much to operate. Costs little to install, and once installed it means lasting satisfaction and economy. The best light for wherever a powerful light or series of lights is needed.

Our booklet will interest you. Mailed free

ACORN BRASS WORKS,

Dept. W 13 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Good Agents Wanted. Exclusive Territory Allowed.

The Foulest Water is made palatable and absolutely pure for drinking by the **Sanitary Still.** The disease germs lurking in water are a most frequent cause of disease. You can be insured against them. Write for booklet. Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago, Ill.

WHEEL CHAIRS AND OTHER INVALIDS' GOODS

RECLINING CHAIRS Comfort for All. Catalogue Free.

STEVENS CHAIR CO.

202 Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONALS.

Frank R. Stockton.—The death of Frank R. Stockton, on April 20, has brought out some remarkable tributes to his character and ability. He came of a literary family, his father, William S. Stockton, having been a prominent Methodist writer and controversialist. His brother, John D. Stockton, was a dramatist, poet, and critic, and his sister, Louise Stockton, is well known as a magazine writer. The New York *Times* publishes the following account of his life:

Frank was born in Philadelphia in 1834, and was one of twelve children. He received his education in the Philadelphia public schools. He then learned wood-engraving, but did not remain faithful to his art. He began to write verses when he was ten years old. It is related of him that he once sent a poem to the editor of a religious paper in Baltimore, who rejected it. Young Stockton was convinced that the editor was a very ignorant person. In order to test his theory he attached a fictitious name to one of Milton's poems and sent it to the same editor, who promptly printed it.

His first published efforts were "The Ting-a-Ling Stories," which were printed in *The Riverside Magazine* in 1869. Two years before he had joined the staff of the Philadelphia *Morning Post*. The Scribners accepted one of his stories in 1872, and that year he went to New York as editor of *The Hearth and Home*. The following year he joined the staff of *Scribner's Monthly*, and in the autumn of the same year he became the assistant to Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge on the new *St. Nicholas*. He retained this position until 1880, when he resigned on account of poor health. He then went to live in the country, making his home near Morristown, N. J., in a picturesque mansion which he named The Holt. Afterward he made his home in the Shenandoah Valley, near Charlestown, West Va.

He married in 1860 Miss Marian E. Tuttle of Amelia County, Va. He had no children.

He was a member of the Century and Authors' Clubs in this city and a number of clubs in New Jersey. His first club was an organization known as the Crazy Club, of which Stockton, then a boy, was unanimously elected Grand Worthy Maniac.

His published works are:

"Ting-a-Ling Tales," "The Home Where It Should Be," "Roundabout Rambles," "What Might Have Been Expected," "Tales Out of School," "Rudder Grange," "Jolly Fellowship," "Floating Prince and Other Fairy Tales," "The Lady or the Tiger," "The Late Mrs. Null," "Christmas Wreck, and Other Stories," "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," "The Story of Viteau," "The Hundredth Man," "The Bee-Man of Orn, and Other Fanciful Tales," "The Dusantes," "Amos Kilbright," "Personally Conducted," "Ardis Claverdan," "The Merry Chanter," "The House of Martha," "The Watchmaker's Wife," "A Story Teller's Pack," "The Associate Hermits," "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," "Afield and Afloat," and "Bicycle of Cathay."

Carnegie and the Wall-Street Runner.—Andrew Carnegie seldom visits Wall Street, but a few days ago, says the New York *Times*, he passed through the street unobserved, "into the arms of a runner for a bucket-shop."

"Come to put up a little money on the rise of the market?" asked the runner. "Sure thing; can't lose. Stocks are going up. I'll show you where you can double your money in half an hour."

"Double all I have?" asked Mr. Carnegie, assuming an air of eager innocence.

"How much've you got?" inquired the runner.

"On, a little less than $175,000,000," replied the canny Scotsman simply.

"Wh—what?" gasped the man.

"But I am trying to get rid of it, not double it," went on the ironmaster.

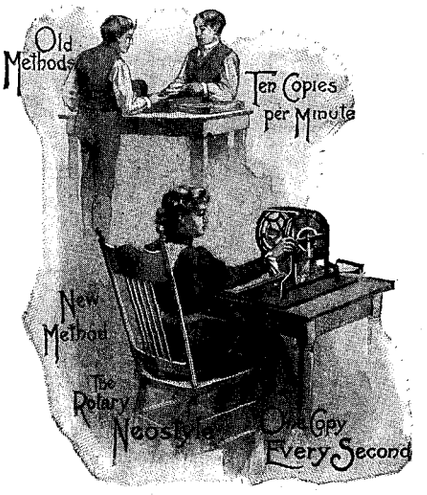
"Why, are you Andrew Carnegie?" asked the runner.

"I am," said he, going on and chuckling quietly to himself.

DO YOU EVER DUPLICATE ANYTHING?

Here is the fastest duplicating machine made—the most convenient. Simply write one copy on the typewriter or by hand, and put it on the machine. A boy can print 60 copies per minute by hand power; with electric attachment, 100 per minute.

No other is so rapid, so satisfactory, so cheap.



The Rotary Neostyle

duplicates whatever can be written, typewritten or drawn. Makes all copies similar. Prints any number you want. Counts and discharges the sheets automatically, and

Prints 60 per Minute

A thousand circulars or letters run on the Neostyle costs less than one-tenth the cost of printing. And it does things at once. You can get out 500 circular letters on it within ten minutes after the copy is written. No man in business can afford to be without it.

Please let us send you our book.

NEOSTYLE CO., 104 Church Street, New York
225 Deaborn St., Chicago 154 Franklin St., Boston

THE MARVELOUS SUCCESS

of The Chicago Typewriter (as yet unapproached by others as to value) has induced us to surpass all former efforts in producing

The Chicago No 3

$50

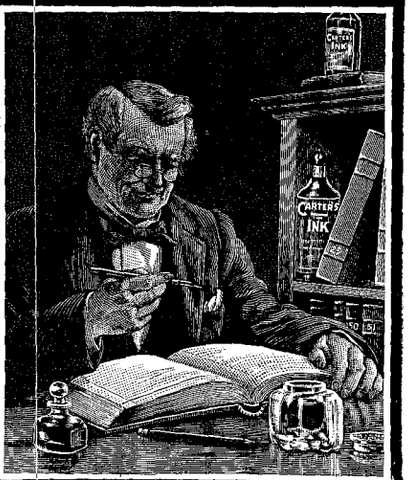
This machine is the concrete expression of the advanced knowledge of the world's master typewriter constructors, and **absolutely excels in quality and lasting power any typewriter yet built—no matter what its reputation—no matter what its price.**

It has been built regardless of material cost to exemplify the possibilities of advanced mechanics.

Send at once for information that has revolutionized typewriter prices.

Chicago Writing Machine Company
87 Wendell Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

"AFTER ALL" **CARTER'S INK** IS THE BEST

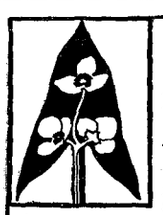


AN OLD BOOKKEEPER IS DISCRIMINATING.

Better take his advice and use **Carter's.**

Send for Booklet, "Inklings"—FREE.

The Carter's Ink Co., - - Boston, Mass.



DEMAND

of your bookseller
F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS'S
FIELD BOOK OF AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS

A pocket botany. **500** pp. **350** illus. **24** colored plates. **850** plants described. By far the most *complete*. By far the most *compact*. Net, $1.75. Full morocco, net, $2.25. Postage, 10 cts.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York

WHO WERE YOUR ANCESTORS?

For your children's sake, fill and preserve Cope's Ancestral Chart ($1.00, postpaid). Free circular. Aim Publishing Co., 709 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Coming Events.

May 27.—Convention of the American Unitarian Association at Boston.

Convention of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America at Detroit.

May 27-30.—Convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Boston.

May 28-June 1.—Convention of the Colored National Emigration Association at Chattanooga, Tenn.

May 29-June 3.—Convention of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America Synod at Syracuse, N. Y.

May 29-30.—Convention of the National Eisteddfod at Scranton, Pa.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 1.—The date of the Boer meeting at Vereeniging on the Vaal River, to take final action on the question of continuing the war, is fixed for May 15.

May 2.—Commandant M. Botha, a nephew of the Boer leader, is captured by Colonel Barker.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 28.—The three naval officers and one marine of the United States war-ship *Chicago*, who were arrested on the 25th in Venice, are sentenced to three and four months' imprisonment.

It is reported that the Czar will grant Russia a constitution embodying administrative reforms.

April 29.—William McKinley Osborne, consul-general of the United States at London, dies at Wimbledon.

April 30.—The United States Ambassador Meyer confers with the Italian Foreign Minister, Prinetti, in regard to the imprisoned American officers of Venice.

The fourth monthly instalment (1,820,000 taels) of the Chinese war indemnity is paid at Shanghai.

May 1.—The imprisoned American naval officers at Venice are pardoned by the King of Italy.

The revolting peasants of Russia burn the chateau of the Duke of Oldenbourg and ruin his estate.

A tornado devastates the city of Dacca, in India, and the adjoining towns; 416 persons are reported killed.

The International Exhibition at Cork is opened.

May 4.—The Brazilian aeronaut, Señor Severo, makes a successful first trial with his airship at Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 28.—*Senate:* Senator Simmons of North Carolina speaks against the Philippine Civil Government bill. The House amendments to the Oleomargarine bill are passed and the bill is sent to the President for signature. Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is begun.

House: Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania severely denounces Gen. Jacob H. Smith for the orders he issued in the Samar campaign. The Chinese Exclusion bill is sent to the President for signature.

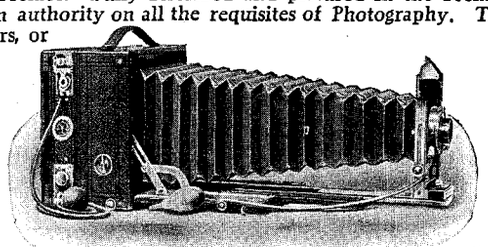
April 29.—*Senate:* There is a lively debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill, the principal point of the controversy being the orders General Smith issued in the cam-

From Daguerre to the

Premo Supreme

Every camera improvement since the day of Daguerre; every idea that has increased the accuracy and efficiency of picture taking, has been crystalized and perfected in the Premo Supreme. The highest type of camera modern science can produce, and a worthy representative of the famous line of Premos. Fully described and pictured in the Premo book for 1902. *An authority on all the requisites of Photography.* To be had at the dealers, or sent free by mail.

Department L
ROCHESTER OPTICAL CO.,
Rochester, New York.



Our business is to make folks comfortable

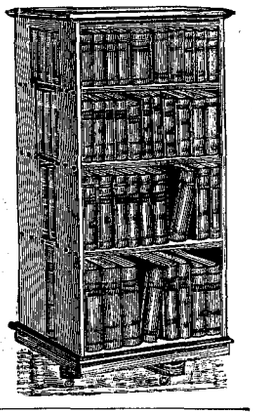
THINGS WE MAKE EXPRESSLY

For Invalids **Rolling and Carrying Chairs.** The case of invalidism does not exist for which we cannot furnish a suitable chair—over 70 styles. Catalogue B. Invalids' Lifts, Invalids' Beds, Bedside Tables, Bed Trays, Back Rests, Leg Rests, Head Rests, Commodes, etc, Catalogue A.

For Comfort Lovers **Reclining and Easy Chairs,** over 20 diferent kinds, meeting every demand for necessity or luxury. Catalogue C.

For Brain Workers **Sargent's Economic System of Devices,** embracing every sort of device that is helpful to writers and readers, such as Reading Desks that are attachable to chairs, Reading, Dictionary, Atlas Stands, etc., and Sargent's famous Ball-Bearing Rotary Book Cases, Catalogue D.

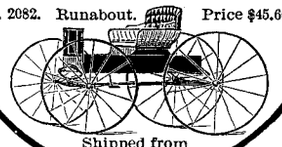
"SPECIAL"
WE PAY FREIGHT to any point east of the Mississippi River, points west on equal basis, if this advertisement is enclosed with order.



In writing for information be explicit. Catalogues free.
GEO. F. SARGENT CO., 291-D Fourth Ave., next 23d Street, New York.

WE SELL DIRECT

No. 2082. Runabout. Price $45.60.



Shipped from Columbus.

We will give you the wholesale price on any buggy, surrey, phaeton, or other high grade vehicle that we make at our factory. This price will be actual factory cost with a small profit added. You can buy from us on the same terms that the jobbers buy from the carriage factories. By our system of selling direct two profits are saved, and

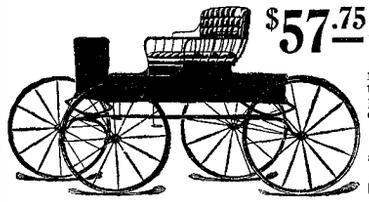
YOU Get the Benefit

Satisfaction is guaranteed—if you are not satisfied with your purchase, return the carriage to us and we will pay freight charges both ways. We have also in stock a full assortment of harness and other horse equipments. Write for full illustrated catalogue.

The Columbus Carriage & Harness Co.
St. Louis, Mo. P. O. Box 54. } Write to nearest office. { Columbus, O. P.O.Box 772.

MacDonald-Heyward Co.,
Successor to WM. MOIR
26 West 23d Street, New York City.
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, Etc.

IF YOU LOVE CHOICE FLOWERS
Send 10 cents and I will mail you 15 liberal packets of my choicest seeds for trial, with catalog, including 60 varieties large fl. Pansies mixed, 42 vars. Japan Pinks; 50 vars. Double Asters; 100 vars. Verbenas; 26 vars. large fl. Phlox; Philippine Fountain Plants; 10 vars. Double Everlastings; 20 vars. Satin Flower, etc. You will not have to use a microscope to find seeds in my packets, and they are sure to grow.
L. W. GOODELL, Seed Grower, Pansy Park, Dwight, Mass.



$57.75 Buys a Runabout Full Bike Gear. Best Grade Rubber Tires.

We manufacture and carry a full line of Buggies, Carriages, and Harness of superior **quality, style and finish.** With the entire output of two enormous modern factories and superb shipping facilities at our disposal, we are able to furnish high grade vehicles at prices that—quality considered—**positively defy competition.**

SAVE DEALERS' PROFITS—BUY FROM FACTORY.

All goods guaranteed and **shipped on approval.** Money back if you are not satisfied.

Write immediately for **catalogue and our special inducement.**

UNION BUGGY COMPANY, 409 Saginaw Street, PONTIAC, MICH.

Free Pass to Washington & return. *Send 2c. stamp. Address: R.R. Ticket Dept., National Tribune, Washington, D.C.*

WANTED. Energetic men for pleasant, profitable and permanent work. Teachers and professional men preferred. Weekly salary or guaranty paid. Give age, occupation, and references. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

paign in Samar. Senator Lodge, in reply to Senator Teller, says he did not approve of cruel methods in warfare; he also defended the Administration.

House: The Omnibus Public Buildings bill, which is to distribute $17,405,450 among 174 cities, is passed. Consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill is continued.

April 30.—*Senate:* There is a warm discussion over the action of the Philippine committee, in refusing to summon as witnesses in the pending inquiry Major Gardner, Aguinaldo, and others. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is considered.

House: The Agriculture Appropriation bill is passed and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill is considered.

May 1.—*Senate:* The debate on the refusal of the Philippine committee to call Aguinaldo and others as witnesses is continued.

House: The District of Columbia Appropriation bill is again discussed.

May 2.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued.

House: The Anti-Conspiracy bill, the bill providing for diplomatic representation in Cuba and the District of Columbia appropiation bill are passed.

May 3.—*Senate:* In a warm discussion of the Philippine question, Senators Spooner of Wisconsin, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Foraker of Ohio speak in defense of the Administration, of the army, and of Governor Taft.

House: Resolutions of regret at the death of Congressman Cummings, of New York, are adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 28.—Sol Smith Russell, the well-known actor, dies in Washington.

Destitute farmers of Fulton County, Ark., make an appeal for assistance.

April 29.—The President appoints Henry Clay Evans, present Commissioner of Pensions, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Consul-General Osborne.

President Roosevelt signs the Chinese Exclusion bill.

April 30.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines refuses to summon Aguinaldo, Sixto Lopez, Mabini, and Major Gardener as witnesses.

Secretary Long ends his service in the Navy Department.

The battle-ship *Illinois* sails for Europe to attend the coronation ceremonies in England.

May 1.—Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the sugar trust, testifies before the Senate investigating committee.

William H. Moody takes the oath of office as Secretary of the Navy.

The President nominates Thomas Nast for consul-general at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The President orders the trial by court-martial of Maj. Edwin F. Glenn, who is accused of administering the "water-cure" on the Filipinos.

May 2.—General MacArthur gives further testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines.

President Roosevelt presents diplomas to the cadets of the graduating class at Annapolis.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York, dies in Baltimore.

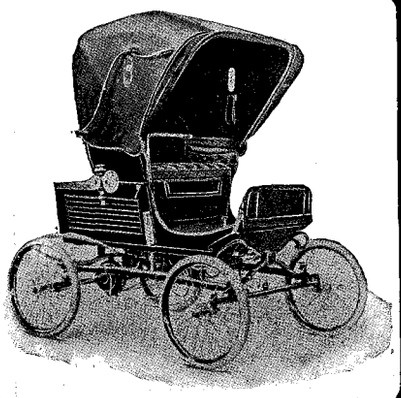
May 3.—President Roosevelt receive a letter from President Loubet, accepting the invitation to the French Government to take part in the Rochambeau statue dedication and expressing warm friendship for the United States.

May 4.—It is believed that the miners of the anthracite coal region in Pennsylvania will go on strike.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 3.—*Philippines:* The trial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith at Manila ends.

The principal fort of the hostile Moros of Mindanao is captured by the United States troops after a sharp conflict. The Americans lost one officer aed seven men killed and four officers and thirty-nine men wounded. All the leading hostile dattos and about 216 men are killed.



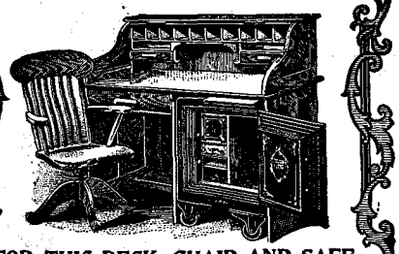
Steam Carriages
FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE

If this style does not attract you, we have others that will. Nine models. Prompt delivery. Illustrated catalog on application.

Testimonials cheerfully furnished.

Stearns Steam Carriage Co.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ONLY $48 COMBINATION PRICE.



FOR THIS DESK, CHAIR AND SAFE
Fire-proof Safe with metal cash box, drawer, pigeon holes and book space....inside 17-in. high, 12-in. wide, 12-in. deep. Roll Top Oak Desk....45-in. high, 48-in. wide, 30-in. deep. Office Chair, standard size revolving and tilting. ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH GUARANTEED. Complete outfit carefully packed, freight paid, delivered at any railroad station in the United States east of Denver..... **$48.00**
FREE Send for our illustrated Safe and Desk Catalogues. We can save you money, as we compete with the world in prices. THE VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO. Dept. 36 Cincinnati, O.

20TH CENTURY UP-TO-DATE OFFICE OUTFIT SUITABLE FOR THE OFFICE THE HOME OR THE LIBRARY

NO TACKS REQUIRED TO ATTACH
THE WINDOW SHADE IF YOU USE THE **IMPROVED HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER**

JUST WHAT YOU NEED.

The Weis Envelope Scrap Book
For unpasted clippings, cooking receipts, etc. Will hold and index for ready reference 500 to 1,000 clippings. Nicely bound in vellum de luxe. Size 6 x 10 inches. Only 75c. At stationers or from us by mail.
The Weis Binder Co., 103 Jackson St., Toledo, O., U. S. A.

Now We Have It!

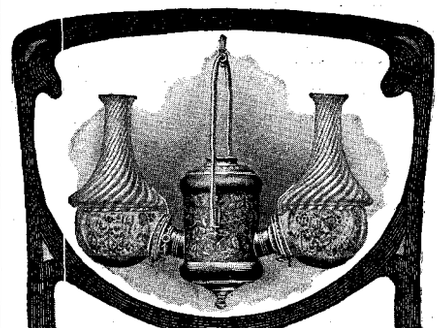
A PERFECT SQUARE STEAM COOKER WITH DOORS. Don't miss it. Large meal cooked over one burner. Wonderful saving of fuel and labor. Get it for your home and summer cottage. Write for circulars. Special rate for ten days.

Agents Wanted, Salary and Commission.

OHIO STEAM COOKER CO.
50 Ontario Building, Toledo, Ohio.

TWO MARVELOUS IMPROVEMENTS make the EDISON PHONOGRAPH Perfect.

The New Moulded Record "Hard Wax," and the New Reproducers
duplicate the human voice in volume and clearness. Absolutely free from scratching—perfectly smooth and natural.
A new result from your old phonograph.
New Reproducers on all new phonographs. Nine styles from $10.00 to $100.00. The new Records, 50 cts., $5 per dozen.
Full particulars at all dealers.
NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.
New York Office, 83 Chambers St.
Chicago Office, 144 Wabash Avenue



There cannot be any progress without investigation and comparison. It is merely by being dissatisfied with that we have and looking around for something better that we improve. Perhaps you are standing still on the subject of your illumination. Maybe you accept its cares and its cost as a sort of necessary evil—something which you cannot escape. Don't you think it would be well to make an investigation of the subject of illumination. If you will look up the record of the ANGLE LAMP you will find that it has forced itself into thousands of the best homes in the country because it gives more light with less expense and less trouble and less heat than any other. Many of the finest **SUMMER HOMES** in the world are equipped with it exclusively. It is the ideal light for the home, being beautifully brilliant and restful to the eyes. Our Catalogue "W" tells all about it and shows all styles from $1.80 up; is sent for the asking. Why not get it to-day

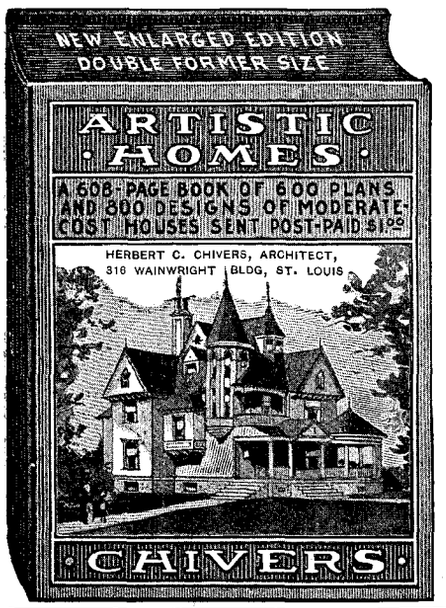
THE ANGLE LAMP CO.,
76 Park Place, New York.

A Perfect SHOE POLISH IN PASTE FORM.

SHUSHINE

In a tube, each tube in a neat pasteboard box; most up-to-date package on the market. Can be carried in your grip, trunk or pocket. **YOU CAN'T SPILL IT.** Easy to apply—quick to polish. When applied, a little rubbing with a dry cloth gives a beautiful polish to all kinds of leathers. Especially adapted for Patent Leather and Enamel shoes. **Does not smut or crackle the leather**—keeps it soft and pliable. It pleases the ladies as it does not smut or black the skirts. **Made in Tan and Black, two sizes, 25 and 10 cents.**
All dealers or by mail on receipt of price.
OSMIC CHEMICAL CO., Dept. L., BROCKTON, MASS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


NEW ENLARGED EDITION
DOUBLE FORMER SIZE
ARTISTIC HOMES
A 608-PAGE BOOK OF 600 PLANS AND 800 DESIGNS OF MODERATE-COST HOUSES SENT POST-PAID $1.00
HERBERT C. CHIVERS, ARCHITECT, 316 WAINWRIGHT BLDG, ST. LOUIS
CHIVERS

CHESS.

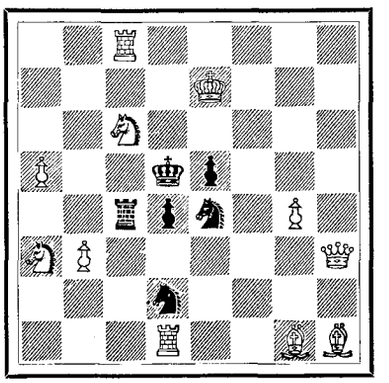
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 667.

Inscribed to the Chess-Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST,

By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

2 R 5; 4 K 3; 2 S 5; P 2 k p 3; 2 r p s 1 P 1; S P 5 Q; 3 S 4; 3 R 2 B B.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 668.

By SHERRARD.

From *Schachminiaturen.*

Black (1): K on Q 5.

White (5): K on K Kt 6; Kts on K 4 and Q B 5; Rs on Q R 3 and 6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 660: Key-move, Q—Kt 2.

No. 661.

1. K—Q 6 / K—K 5	2. Q—K 7 ch / Any	3. Q—K 3, mate
1. ..... / Q—R 6 ch	2. K—Q 5 dis. ch / Q—Q 3 ch (must)	3. B x Q, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 2 ch	2. K—Q 5 dis. ch / Kt—Q 3	3. B x Kt, mate
1. ..... / P—B 6	2. K—K 7 dis. ch / K—K 5	3. P—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4	3. K—B 8, mate
1. ..... / B—B 2	2. K—K 7 ch / K—K 5	3. P—B 3, mate

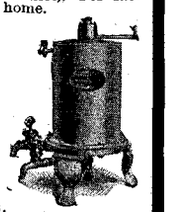
Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg,

PURE Water

The National Filter

is better than boiling because boiling takes out necessary elements. Water passing through the National Filter comes out pure, sparkling and healthful—**removes suspended impurities** like germs, microbes, earthy matter, etc., the cause of 90 per cent of human ills. The filter cleans itself (see booklet). For factories, clubs, cafes, hotels and the home.

Capacity 10 to 80 gallons, cost $14 to $60



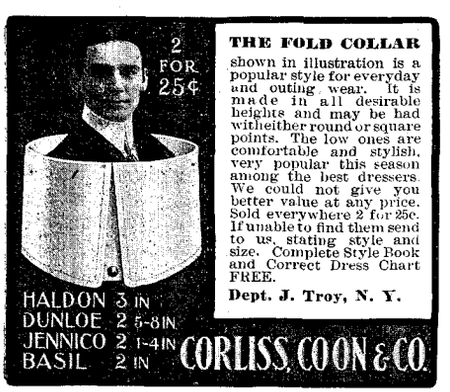
Sent on Approval

If not satisfactory after 30 days trial, return at our expense and full price plus express charges will be refunded. We furnish certificates of famous chemists as to efficiency of the National and absolutely **guarantee purity** of the filtered water.

We want to send our booklet, "Pure Water in Nature's Own Way," telling about importance of pure water for drinking and cooking to every reader of this magazine. FREE. Write today. **General Agents Wanted.**

NATIONAL FILTER COMPANY, 116 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

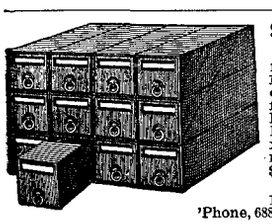
BRANCH OFFICES: 513 Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus, O. 707 East Main St., Richmond, Va. Real Estate Trust Co. Bldg., Phila. 237 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis. 1218 Farnam St., Omaha, Nebr.



THE FOLD COLLAR

shown in illustration is a popular style for everyday and outing wear. It is made in all desirable heights and may be had witheither round or square points. The low ones are comfortable and stylish, very popular this season among the best dressers. We could not give you better value at any price. Sold everywhere 2 for 25c. If unable to find them send to us, stating style and size. Complete Style Book and Correct Dress Chart FREE.

Dept. J. Troy, N. Y.



Sent on Approval

This filing Cabinet is made of Tarboard with 12 drawers strongly built, cloth covered, elegantly finished with brass label holders, a magnificent Desk ornament. Size 14 x 18 x 10. Special sizes made to order. Price $3.00 f. o. b. New York.

A. DAVIDSON, 18 Spruce Street, N. Y.

'Phone, 688 John. Established 1888.

Pears'

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses.

Get Pears' for economy and cleanliness.

Sold all over the world.

Hungry for his Wheatlet.

For young or old there is nothing so satisfying as

WHEATLET

It is delicate, substantial and easily digested. Contains a larger percentage of nutriment than any other Breakfast Food.

Sold by most grocers everywhere. A booklet on Wheatlet mailed on request.

The Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.

THE LIGHTER THAT LIGHTS LIKE LIGHTNING

CHEAPER THAN MATCHES

The old way, the match way, of gas lighting is dangerous, troublesome and dirty.

No more match scratches.

The "Aladdin" Electric Gas Lighter

(Patented March 4, 1902)

Is safe, handy, and clean. No standing on chairs or long reaching. Push the button and the gas is lighted. An ornament; a real household necessity—always ready.

Small size, - - delivered free, $1.00
Large, with Key Attachment " 1.50
New Batteries at any dealer's, 25c., postp'd, .35

GUARANTEE The "Aladdin" will ignite a gas jet *at least* 6000 times without recharging or money refunded.

Write for our illustrated booklet "Lightning Lighting"

THE MANUFACTURING & SELLING CO. OF AMERICA

Dept. C, 591 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL and **Ten Days Free Trial** to any person in U. S. or Canada. *Not a cent deposit* required on our Bicycles in advance.

1902 Models, $9 to $15

1900&'01 Models, best makes, $7 to $11

500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great *Factory Clearing Sale* at half factory cost. Tires, equipment & sundries, all kinds, half regular prices.

EARN A BICYCLE distributing 1000 catalogues on our new plan.

A RIDER AGENT in each town can make money fast on our wonderful 1902 proposition *Write at once* for lowest *net prices* to agents and our special offer.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 62 G CHICAGO, ILL.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Va.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; S. T. J., Denver; Miss L. V. S., Blackstone, Va.; R. O'C., San Francisco; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; Dr. J. D. H., Bowling Green, Ky.; Henry A. Seller, Denver; Miss S. H. Spencer, Blackstone, Va.

660 (only): The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; H. N. Clark, Osseo, Mich.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn; W. C. W. R.; W. B. Kennedy, Fredonia, Kan.; A. Cragin, Rondout, N. Y.; A. W. C., New York City; M. A. T., Orange, Va.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; O. P. Barber, Lawrence, Kan.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va; A. W. Augspurger, Cleveland, O.

661 (only): J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.

Comments (660): "A pleasing gem"—M. M.; "A pretty conceit"—G. D.; "A beautiful stroke"—A K.; "Good"—F. S. F.; "The Baron deserves to be knighted"—J. G. L.; "Its beauty lies mainly in the key-move, which is of the brilliant order; but everything else, as is usual in such cases, has been sacrificed to obtain it. Hardly commendable"—F. G.; "Bright and brainy"—J. H. S.; "Rather ingenious; but not difficult"—S. T. J.; "Easy"—L. V. S.; "Too easy to be entertaining"—R. O'C.; "Neat, clean, and difficult"—S. M. M.; "A pretty rendering of an old theme"—W. J. F.

661: "The King's moves are delightful, especially after P—B 6"—M. M.; "A happy thought"—G. D.; "Magnificent, and peculiar, as the King does most of the work"—A K.; "A foxy old King"—F. S. F.; "A towering column on the Chess-field"—J. G. L.; "A neat and original rendering of a peculiar theme. The variations after

1. ..... Q—R 6 ch and 1. ..... B—B 2 are piquant and ingenious"—F. G.; "Commands my great respect and admiration"—C. N. F.; "A fine example of Kingcraft"—J. H. S.; "Unusual, and unusually good"—J. E. W.; "An excellent study; opening move seems dangerous and obstructive"—S. T. J; "Beautiful"—L. V. S.; "Interesting, but key obvious"—R. O'C.

In addition to those reported, A. W. C., B. T., Staten Island; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala., got 658; R. O'C., 655.

From the Monte Carlo Tournament.

VON SCHEVE BEATS MASON.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

VON SCHEVE. *White.*	MASON. *Black.*	VON SCHEVE. *White.*	MASON. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 P—R 5	Kt—B sq
2 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	18 B—K R 4	Q—Q 2
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	19 Kt—Kt 5	B x Kt
4 P—K 3	B—Q 3	20 B x B	Kt—K 2
5 B—Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3	21 R-K Kt sq	K—R sq
6 P—B 4	B—Kt 2	22 Q—R 3	Kt—Kt sq
7 Kt—B 3	P x P	23 P—R 6	P—K B 3
8 B x P	Castles.	24 P x P ch	Q x P
9 Q—Q 3	P—Q R 3	25 B—K B 4	P—K B 4
10 B—Kt 3	Kt—B 3	26 P—K Kt 4	P x P
11 R—Q sq	Kt—K 2	27 R x P	Kt—Kt 3
12 P—Q R 3	Kt—Kt 3	28 B—B 2	Kt (Kt)—K 2
13 P—K 4	B—B 5	29 B—Kt 5	Q—B 2
14 P—K 5	Kt—Q 4	30 B—B 6 ch	K—Kt sq
15 Kt—K 2	B—R 3	31 Kt—B 4	Resigns.
16 P—K R 4	R—K sq		

Chess-Nuts.

C. E. McKinstry, 717 South Park Street, Kalamazoo., Mich., desires to play by correspondence.

IN the New York *vs.* Pennsylvania Correspondence match, the latest score stands: New York, 94½; Pennsylvania, 90½.

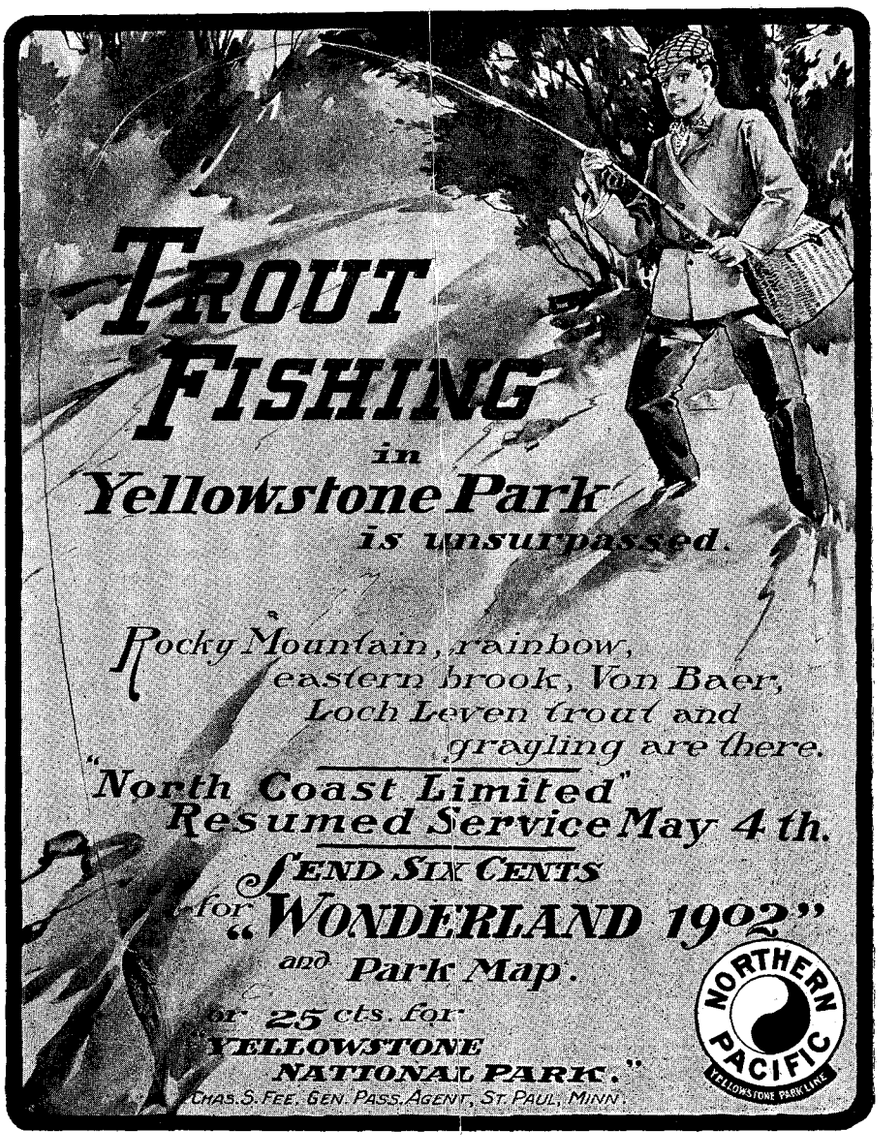
AN International Tourney under the auspices of the German Chess-Association will be given in Hanover on July 19. Eighteen entries have been received. Lasker will play.

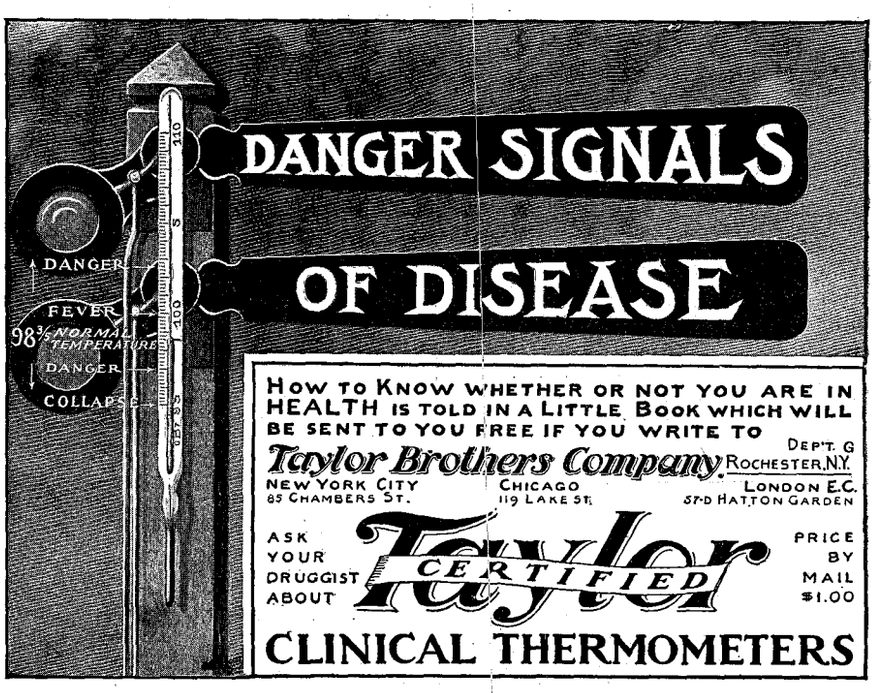
Sent Free and Prepaid.

to every reader of LITERARY DIGEST, who needs it and writes for it, to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y., a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. Only one small dose a day perfectly cures catarrh, flatulence, indigestion and constipation. It clears the liver and kidneys of all congestion and inflammation and takes all irritation and catarrh from the bladder and all pain and trouble from prostate gland.

Fleming's Spavin Cure.

One forty-five minute treatment of the above remedy takes off most of the bad Spavins. Splint, Ringbone, Curb, etc., just as easily cured. These statements are made by chemists, Fleming Bros., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, after thousands of cases have been treated by this remedy. A postal card sent them calling for Catalogue Q will place in your hands full information of this valuable remedy.





Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

WE RESTORE SIGHT!
GLASSES RENDER DEFECTIVE VISION CHRONIC.
Write for our ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON THE EYE, Mailed Free.
THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"Some lives are like Horseshoes the more worn—the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

COPYRIGHT

Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Drug Using.

The disease yields easily to the Double Chloride of Gold Treatment as administered at these KEELEY INSTITUTES. Communications confidential. Write for particulars.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
LEXINGTON, MASS.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.

every man

the right-minded man—

the man who is continually trying to help himself—the man who is ever ready to adopt anything which will make him a stronger, more energetic, more useful man, is the one who wears an

O-P-C suspensory

His health is better, his vitality greater, his capacity for work increased many fold. He is more of a man in every way because of the sense of security, the grateful support and the strengthening of his entire nervous system.

We authorize every druggist to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

Get the Right Brand. Should you be unable to get O-P-C from your druggist, we will supply you, postpaid, upon receipt of price.

No. 2 O-P-C lisle sack, elastic bands, $1.00
No. 3 O-P-C silk sack, elastic bands, 1.50

"The Struggle for Supremacy"

A booklet giving the reasons why, under the rush and grind of modern life, every healthy, normal man should wear an O-P-C Suspensory. IT'S FREE—write for it.

BAUER & BLACK, 267 25th St., Chicago, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of Frost King and Frost Queen Chamois Vests, Rex Porous Plasters Blue-Jay Corn and Bunion Plasters.

BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL **33c.**

1-lb. trade-mark red bags. Good Coffees 12c. and 15c. Good Teas 30c. and 35c.

GOOD INCOMES MADE

by selling our celebrated goods.

25 to 30 per cent. Commission.

The Great American Tea Co.

31 and 33 Vesey Street, NEW YORK. P. O. Box 289.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Ringbones, Curbs and Splints just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 709

Fleming Bros., Chemists, Union Stock Yds., Chicago.

One of the most delightful novels that the season has yet produced.—PITTSBURG POST.

UNDER MY OWN ROOF

By Adelaide L. Rouse

Author of "The Deane Girls," "Westover House," etc.

The delightful story of a bachelor woman, who, after enduring years of boarding-house misery, satisfies a yearning for her own roof-tree, plans and builds an ideal home, tends her garden and finally renews an old heart longing.

The Watchman, Boston: The book is so bright and captivating it may be read aloud, and that is saying much in these days of hurry and of hate of everything that is dull. A good, sound, cheerful, amusing and wholesome book.

12mo, Cloth, Illustrated, $1.20 net. Postage, 13 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.**

PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 51, St. Louis, Mo.

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE

The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

TO every person who is interested we wish to mail *free* a little treatise which contains what we believe to be the most remarkable body of praise ever given to remedies for such formidable diseases.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes

ARE BEING CURED

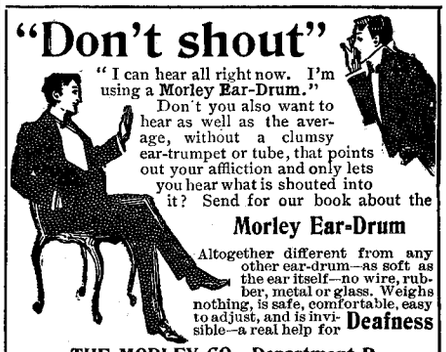
by the Tompkins-Corbin Treatment. We are aware of the prejudice against advertised remedies in dangerous diseases, but as we do not claim what we cannot do, we covet investigation. In fact, **this is all we ask.**

NOTE If you will send us your name and address, we will send you instructions and make necessary analysis, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE.

We gladly send you our booklet on request. We never publish names or letters without consent. By its nature, our work is always considered confidential.

Tompkins-Corbin Co., Drawer D, 27 West 24th St., New York

"Don't shout"



"I can hear all right now. I'm using a **Morley Ear-Drum.**" Don't you also want to hear as well as the average, without a clumsy ear-trumpet or tube, that points out your affliction and only lets you hear what is shouted into it? Send for our book about the

Morley Ear-Drum

Altogether different from any other ear-drum—as soft as the ear itself—no wire, rubber, metal or glass. Weighs nothing, is safe, comfortable, easy to adjust, and is invisible—a real help for **Deafness**

THE MORLEY CO., Department R
19 South 16th Street - - Philadelphia

Gold and Rolled Plate

Easy to button and unbutton, when buttoned stays buttoned. It cannot break, but if damaged from any cause, you get another without charge.

"Story of a Collar Button," shows all styles, for postal. All dealers.

Krementz & Co.,
63 Chestnut Street, Newark, N. J.

A LOVE STORY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Daniel Everton

VOLUNTEER-REGULAR

By ISRAEL PUTNAM

A story of love and soldier life in the Philippines in which a college-bred American Volunteer-Regular, an aristocratic New York girl and a lovely native Filipino maiden figure conspicuously.

Handsome Covers. 12mo, Cloth. Illustrations by Sewell Collins. $1.20 net; postage, 10 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An April Bracer

Grape-Nuts Food Gives Spring in the Spring

Teachers require nourishing food more than the average person, for their work is nerve destroying, and unless the food taken will surely rebuild the lost gray matter nervous prostration will set in.

A lady teacher writes, "For the benefit of my fellow teachers and all brain workers who expend daily an amount of nerve energy I want to tell just what I know personally about Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

When I was teaching in a boarding school at P—— in '98 one of the day teachers ate Grape-Nuts regularly for breakfast and supper, and appeared so well and strong in all her work.

Miss R—— used to beg me to join her and give the food a trial, but for some reason I never would try it until the spring of the present year. Then one day in April when I was very much in need of something bracing and was on the point of buying the usual tonic, she prevailed upon me to begin using Grape-Nuts. So we ate Grape-Nuts together from then until June.

Previous to that, every spring I had been compelled to take bottle after bottle of tonics and then go home much run down, but this year June found me well and strong after a most trying month of work, with never a thought about tonics, other than the nourishment received from Grape-Nuts. Naturally I believe heartily in the merits of the food.

Since leaving that boarding school, I learn that nearly every teacher in the school from the principal down uses Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Special Sale of Table Linens

Registered Trade Mark.

A limited quantity of serviceable, high-grade goods including sample cloths, odd sizes and incomplete lines.

Napkins.

Breakfast Size—Reduced to	$2.25	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00
Formerly	2.75	3.25	4.00	4.50	6.50
Dinner size—Reduced to	$2 65	3.00	3.75	4.50	6 00	8.50
Formerly	3.00	3.50	4.50	5 50	7.50	10.50

Table Cloths.

2x2 yards, at	$2.00	2.75	3.00	5.00	6.00
Formerly	2.50	3.50	3.75	6.50	7.50
2x2½ yards, at	$2.50	3 00	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.50
Formerly	3.00	3.75	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
2x3 yards, at	$3.00	4.50	4.75	5.75	6.00	7.50	8.00
Formerly	3.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	7.50	9.50	10.00
2x3½ yards, at	$5.50	6 00	6.75	8.75	9.00
Formerly	7.50	8.00	9.00	11.00	12 00
2½x2½ yards, at	$3.75	4.75	5.00	7.75	8.50	10.75
Formerly	4.25	6.00	6.50	10.00	11.00	14.00
2½x3 yards, at	$5.25	5.50	6.00	6 50	9.50	10.50
Formerly	6.50	7.50	8.00	8.00	12.00	13.00
2½x3½ yards, at	$6 00	7 00	8 00	12.00
Formerly	7.50	9.50	11.00	15.00

2 x 4 yds., and 2½ x 4 yds. Cloths at proportionate prices.

Mail orders have prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

"The Linen Store," 14 W. 23d St., New York.

CHECKER-BOARD PACKAGES.

GET A WAGON FREE FOR YOUR CHILDREN

Ralston PURINA CEREALS

Only One Wagon to a Family.

Send us **$2.00** and your grocer's name and we will send you FREIGHT PAID, (everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains) an elegant Wagon, strongly built, with iron axles, size 2 feet long by 14 inches wide, containing 5 pkgs. Ralston Breakfast Food, 1 pkg. Ralston Health Oats, 1 pkg. Ralston Barley Food, 1 pkg. Purina Pankake Flour, 1 pkg. Ralston Hominy Grits and 2-12 lb. sacks Purina Health Flour,—$2.00 worth of Cereals.

PURINA MILLS,

"Where Purity is Paramount"

806 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PURINA MILLS PRESS

THE

Dr. Deimel Underwear

COOL, CLEANLY, COMFORTABLE.

The ideal underwear for every season, but especially delightful during the hot sultry days of summer. A revelation of comfort to those who wear irritating, perspiration soaked woolens.

All genuine Dr. Deimel garments bear this trade-mark

Free Booklet and Samples of the Cloth Sent by Addressing

The Deimel Linen-Mesh Co.,

491 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 6th Floor Hayward Bldg.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 728 Fifteenth St., N. W.
MONTREAL, CAN., 2202 St. Catherine St.
LONDON, E. C., ENG. 10-22 Bread St.

Retail Agents for New York

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO., 14 West 23d Street.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED